B.S.A.
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A.
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 290— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12 Dec.	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19 „	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		10,502
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Dec. 1926	MARGHA ..	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

9th Dec.	LAHORE* ..	China, Japan.
22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
End Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE* ..	China. Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
2nd April	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

9th Dec.	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
9th „	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
11th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th „	SHIRALA* ..	Karachi direct.
12th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
14th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
*S. S. "Shirala" will sail as an extra steamer for Karachi direct on Friday 11th December and local passengers can be booked by this sailing.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	6th Dec.	19th Dec.
x Penang Maru.	K. Ishi	5214	18th Dec.	23rd Dec
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec	26th Dec.
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb.

x Proceeds to Karachi
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1297.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,50,000
HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.
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Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shamluprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
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Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
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Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
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General Manager.

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WITH
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Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
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Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
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BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,80
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

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Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Mura (Dist. Montgomery
Ambala City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
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Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhang	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	(Maghiana).	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Simla
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Jalalabad		

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
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(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

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Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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A SOUND & PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE
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PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
LIBERAL POLICY CONDITIONS.
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STRONG DIRECTORATE.
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SPECIAL TERMS to those who will introduce business before ensuing Xmas Holidays

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Liberal Policy conditions
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1926
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AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE. SALE OF PROPERTY AT COCHIN STREET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, having its Registered Office at No. 104-110, Cochin Street, in the Fort, Bombay, has contracted to sell and assign the undermentioned property together with the buildings standing thereon and the Goodwill of the business carried on by the said Company and the machinery plant goods chattels and other assets belonging to the said Company, to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one-thousand three hundred and eighty-six and six-ninths square yards and bounded, on or towards the North by Calicut Street, on or towards the South by Cochin Street, on or towards the East by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the west partly by other land belonging to the said trustees and partly by the piece or parcel of land secondly herein-after described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and were formerly unoccupied and are now in the occupation of the said Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, ALSO ALL that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate, aforesaid containing by admeasurement seventy-eight feet in length and fourteen feet in width and bounded, on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South by Cochin Street, on or towards the East by the piece or parcel of land lastly herein before described and, on or towards the West by other land belonging to othe said Trustees of the Port of Bombay and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under survey No. 8480 and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and were formerly unoccupied and are now in the occupation of the said Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate, aforesaid containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty square yards and bounded, on or towards the North by Calicut Street, on or towards the South by Cochin Street, on or towards the East by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the West by premises now in the occupation of the said Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Ltd., which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and were formerly unoccupied and are now in the occupation of the said Company.

THIRDLY—(a) All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-eight and six-ninths square yards and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by Calicut Street, on or towards the South by Cochin Street, on or towards the East by premises now in the occupation of the said Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the West by land, belonging to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the said Company.

(b) All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and thirty and six-ninths square yards and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by Calicut Street, on or towards the South by Cochin Street, on or towards the East by the piece of land formerly leased to the Company but since surrendered to and now in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the West by premises leased to and in the occupation of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, which said premises now being described, are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 are situate in the said Registration District of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the said Company.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1925.

PANDIA AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys

C24597

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YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT NO. III.—(Parel Tank Road Property) on SATURDAY, the 12th day of December, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.
LOT NO. III.

All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land of Government toka land or ground with the messuage tenements cnawls and bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23,890 square yards or thereabouts and registered as to a portion thereof in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101, New No. 1212, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1-2/2483 and as to remainder thereof under Old No. 127, New No. 14302 and New Survey No. 1/2476 and Cadastral Survey No. 426 of Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2479 (1), Street No. 1173, Ward No. 2479 (1a), Street No. 1173, as Ward No. 2479 (2), Street No. 1173 (a), Ward No. 2479 (3), Street No. 1173, B. Ward No. 2479 (4), Street No. 1173, C Ward No. 2479 (5) Street No. 1173, D Ward No. 2480, Street No. 1174, and Ward No. 2481 Street No. 1175 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., on or towards the West partly by Parel Tank Road, and partly by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia on or towards the North by the property of Karsandas Govindji and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1925.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.

C24590

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5328 of 1922.

VISHNU NARHAR LANKE & Another. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BALKRISHNA DHONDU PATALE & Other. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of December, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground situate at Village Kesnund in the Registration Distric of Poona, and Sub-Registration District of Taluka Haveli, containing by admeasurement of acres and 15 Gunthas being the Akar Rs. 10 and bearing Collector Survey No 146 and bounded as follows; that is to say, on the East by land bearing Survey No. 148 on the South by land, bearing Survey No. 145 on the West by land bearing Survey No. 144 and on the North by land bearing Survey No. 146.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Batty Land or ground, situate at Village Kesnund in the Registration District of Poona and Sub-registration District of Taluka Haveli, containing by admeasurement 9 acres and 15 Gunthas bearing Akar Rs. 10 and bearing Collector's Survey No. 146 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by land bearing Survey No. 148 on the South by land bearing Survey No. 146, on the West by the land, bearing Survey No. 144 and on the North by land bearing Survey No. 147.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of parcel of Batty Land or ground, situate at village Kesnund in the Registration District of Poona and Sub-registration District of Taluka Haveli, containing by admeasurement 11 acres being of Akar Rs. 7-5-4. and bearing Collector's Survey No 147 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by land bearing Survey No. 148, on the South by land bearing Survey No. 146, on the West by land belonging to Bapu Gavde and on the North by land bearing Survey Nos. 161, 162 and 163.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1925.

R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Commissioner.

C24431

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

TIRUPATI MUNICIPALITY, (BALAJI)

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that plots of house, sites near the Tirupati East Railway Station will be sold in Public Auction by the Chairman Municipal Council, Tirupati, from 1-1-26 onwards on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY in the Municipal Office from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Chairman will commence the bid at Rs. 3 per Ankanam of 6 feet into 6 feet.

Intending bidders may inspect the plan and conditions, etc., in the Municipal Office at any time during office hours.

The dimensions of the plot will range from
Maximum 112 into 60 feet.
Minimum 60 into 40 feet.

CHAIRMAN.

Office of the Municipal Council, Tirupati, dated 26th Nov. 1925.

24586

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to the Usual Entrance Gates opposite Mahaluxhmi Station there will be an ENTRANCE GATE to the 2nd Enclosure (with two Turnstiles) on the site of the former Members' Entrance on Clerk Road for the public coming from the Hornby Vellard side and Tardeo.

(By Order),
(Sd.) J. E. HUGHES,
Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.

24592

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS 1925.

RETURN IST AND 2ND CLASS TICKETS at 1 1/3 fares will be issued for distances over 100 miles and Intermediate Class at 1½ fares for distances over 50 miles and 3rd Class at 1 1/2 fares between Bombay and certain stations on this Company's system during the ensuing Christmas Holidays. For detailed particulars see Notices exhibited at stations.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st December, 1925.

C24498

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO

120. Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO TON MOTOR LORRY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bombay Automobiles, Messrs. BENNETT and Coy. will on SATURDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms on account and risk of Mr. Jagjiwandas Harkisondas.

One two ton New Traffic Lorry in good condition.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF KARACHI.

Issue of 6 per cent. Debenture Loan for Rs. 1,00,00,000 at 96 per cent.,

out of which Rs. 10,00,000/- will be reserved under Section 69-A of the Karachi Port Trust Act and set apart for the purposes prescribed therein.

THE LOAN WILL BE REPAYABLE AFTER 30 YEARS.

Applications will be received AT ALL LOCAL HEAD OFFICES & BRANCHES OF THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA from 16th December 1925 to the 5th January 1926, both days inclusive, but the List will be closed at an earlier date, without notice, if the Loan is fully subscribed.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 59-A of the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Government of Bombay have been pleased to authorize the Trustees of the Port of Karachi to raise a Debenture Loan of Rs. 1,00,00,000/- for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

Of this Loan, Debentures to the face value of Rs. 10,00,000/- will be reserved and set apart for the purposes of investments which the Trustees are authorized to make. The remaining Debentures to the face value of Rs. 90,00,000/- are offered to the public for subscription and applications are hereby invited for the same.

The Debentures will rank *pari passu* with the other Rupee & Sterling Loans at present outstanding and with any further Loans which may, with the sanction of Government, be contracted under the Act. The Debentures and the interest thereon are constituted by the Act a first charge on the properties now vested or which may hereafter become vested in the Trustees and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents and charges leviable under the Act.

Under the Indian Trusts Act the Karachi Port Trust Debentures rank as Trustees' securities.

The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500/- each, or multiples of Rs. 500/- as may be required, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum payable half yearly on the first day of February and the first day of August at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India upon presentation of the Coupons attached to the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 1st August 1926.

The Debentures will be transferred by endorsement which need not be registered in Karachi and may be consolidated at the desire of the holders in multiples of Rs. 500/- on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes. The Loan will be repayable at par on the 1st day of February 1956.

5 per cent of par value of the Debentures applied for must be paid on application and if allotment is made, the balance on or before the 31st January 1926; if an allotment is not taken up by that date, the deposit will be forfeited. In case no allotment is made the deposit will be returned forthwith.

The Trustees are required, under Section 59-F of their Act to set aside half yearly out of their income, before making any other disbursements, a Sinking Fund Payment of such amount as will suffice to liquidate each Loan contracted by them by way of Debentures, within such period not exceeding 60 years as the Governor-General in Council may in each case direct.

The form printed below may be used or printed forms of application can be obtained from all Offices of the Imperial Bank of India or from the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Preference will be given to applications according to date of receipt by the Imperial Bank of India and in the event of the Loan being over-subscribed applications on closing date will be dealt with pro rata.

A commission of one-eighth per cent of face value will be paid to recognized Bankers, Financial Houses and Stock Brokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

By Order,
T. S. DOWNIE.
Secretary.

Karachi,
3rd Dec. 1925

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Issue of 6 per cent Debenture Loan for Rs. 1,00,00,000 at 96 per cent, out of which Rs. 10,00,000 will be reserved under Section 69-A of the Karachi Port Trust Act and set apart for the purposes prescribed therein. The Loan will be repayable after 30 years.

To,

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

I.....hereby apply for Rs..... of the Karachi Port Trust Debenture Loan of 1925 and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs. 96 for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rs. .....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the..... Head Office / Branch Office of the Imperial Bank of India the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of.....each

.....Signature,

.....Designation.

Date .....

.....Address.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 22736.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DONTAD CROSS LANE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under directions of Rabiabai widow of Moosa Haji Junas Nurani, the plaintiff in the Suit No. 1788 of 1918 of the High Court of Bombay (Rabiabai vs. Haroon Tar Mahomed and Anr.) and in pursuance of the Order made herein by the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay on the 24th April, 1925, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th December, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of Government land admeasuring about 120 sq. yds. bearing Collector's Land Revenue No. 1469 and New Survey No. 2/2959 together with a dwelling house standing thereon situate at Don Tad Row bearing Collector of Assessment B Ward Nos. 2097 (2) and Street Nos. 26-28 and also a piece of land admeasuring about 20 sq. yds. and forming part of Collector's No. 1309 and New Survey No. 1/2952.

Full particulars and conditons of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, attorneys for the Plaintiff 121, Esplanade Road, or of the undersigned.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th December, 1925, at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned:—

ex. S. S. "MASSILIA."

A-S 4322 and Co.—1 case 10 pieces fancy worsteds 54in. by 32¾ yards.

By order of the concerned:—4 Italian marble figures and 1 Urn.

By order of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasjee Dinshaw and Co., attorneys for Mr. N. W. Pradhan the guardian of the property of Bai Munni daughter of Mistri Hanumann Niroo, a minor and pursuant to the order made by the High Court of Bombay in the matter of Guardian and Wards Act of 1890 and in the matter of said Bai Munni daughter of Mistri Hanumann Niroo, a minor and dated 13th October, 1925:

Gold bangles, armlets, necklaces, buttons, locket and pearls and rubies ear-rings.

On account of the concerned:—A lot of underwears, socks and stockings, handkerchiefs, lady's dresses, children's caps, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:—1 case desk pads and State cabs; 1 parcel 9ct. gold rings and ear-rings.

Miscellaneous: A lot of bath tubs, show cupboards, bedsteads, sodawater making machine.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Telephone No. 1220.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Drams Rs. 2-8. 2 Drams Rs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to—NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GRADUATES IN ARTS and in SCIENCE for Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Please apply or see MANAGER.
A R2250

WANTED—SALESMEN to secure orders for hardware, hosiery and sundry goods. Write to Box No. 1125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2272

WANTED—SHORT-HAND TYPIST—Pay Rs. 50 to 75, according to qualifications. Apply personally to—Messrs. LAXMIDAS & DWARKADAS, No. 1, Churney Road, oppt. Kemp and Co., BOMBAY.
A R2271

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GUJARATI MUSLIM with teaching experience seeks EMPLOYMENT as Clerk or Tutor, prepared to go overseas Write to Box No. 1121, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2270

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, knows Japanese, English, Book-keeping, English Office routine, seeks POSITION with good recommendations. Moderate salary. Write Box No. 1123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2269

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET—Suitable for an Ophthalmic Surgeon or a Specialist, in Sandhurst Building, near Sandhurst Bridge. Apply B. E. VACHHA, Dentist, Pydhoni, Bombay.
C R2247

TO BE LET or LEASED—A fertile piece of land with Kalmi mango trees and three wells, fit for agriculture or gardening only ten minutes' walk from G.I.P. Ry. Vikroli Station on Thana Road is to be let or leased for 10 years. For particulars write or see sbeth KARSONDAS VESSANJI, 9, Wallace Street, Fort.
C24571

TO LET for any community—Airy, and well ventilated FLATS of summit Bldg. situated on Tardeo, Forjett St., with Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70/80/90 and 100 p.m. motor garages Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally. RUTTONSY POONJA, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay.
C R2259

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—PEARS ARROW MOTOR CAR; 38 H. P. Six C. Megneto, Delgo. Dynamo complete, totally new. Specially for High persons. Write MORLIDHARDAS c/o Mangoomal Jessasingh, 67, Nagdevi Street, Phon. No. 25678. JA R2241

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Original price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

BIG PROFIT!—Make Toys at home. SAMPLE, Instructions, FOUR ANNAS. MOHANDEVJEE NARSI, Jethabhoy Mansions, Dolatkhana, Ahmedabad.
T R2268

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED—Complete PRINTING PRESS Write with lowest price, size, make, years for which used, place, ownership, terms of payment and other full details to MAVJI DAMJI JOSHI, Isa Thaver's Line, Mombasa.
N R2262

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Madame St. Fort Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ICE MACHINES.—B. M. KATPITIA Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies Simple and Reliable Ice MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R2180

T. R. LEES, LTD., ENGLAND, (Established 1852). Manufacturers of High-class Machinery, Steam Engines, Cross Compound, Tendum Compound, Single Cylinders, Vertical and Horizontal, Woodworking Machinery, Circular Saw Benches, Band Sawings, Log Saw Frames, Planing, etc. 8" x 13" x 16" and 11" x 19" x 20" Engines, etc. in stock. Sole Agents, M. B. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
K

LARGEST STOCK—SPECIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES upto 250 B.H.P., Electric Lighting Plants, Steam Rollers, Chemical Fire Engines, Ladders, Tram Rails, Locomotives, Tipwagons, Triplex Flour Mills, hourly output 800 lbs., Fireproof Safes, Calculating Machines, etc., INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, Forbes Street, Kirti Buildings, Bombay.
K R2224

PROFESSION.

REMARKABLE POWERS OF A MESMERIST—The IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Virayanallur, (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed over, which will be returned unopened with the answers. The charge is only As. 8 for each question, which will be realised by V. P. P. with a guarantee to refund money in case of the least incorrect answers. Date of birth or time of commencing to write the questions with name and address legibly written should be furnished. The public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them.
P R2267

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY HILL.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy, Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy and Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy trading under the name of Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons (Insolvents.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 11th day of December, 1925, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate lying and being on the East side of Breach Candy Hill in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing according to the title deeds five thousand five hundred and fifty square yards and according to the Collector's bill five thousand three hundred and sixty-two square yards but by actual recent admeasurement five thousand five hundred and forty-six square yards of thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of F. A. De Chaves then of J. A. J. Chaves and now of the Maneckji Petit Mills, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mingel Denarte but now of Merwanji M. Cama on or towards the East by a public passage leading to Forjett Street Cross Lane and further towards the East by the Adamji Peerbhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Mills and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Karimbhoy Alibhoy but now of Salebhoy Karimji Barodawala and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 204, 344 347 and 605. New No. 1648 Old Survey No. 58, New Survey No. 7074 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3457 and Street No. 12 Altamount Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

LAUGHS AND THRILLS
LAUGHS AND THRILLS
HAL E. ROACH PRESENTS
GLENN TRYON
IN
"The White Sheep"
A BIG NOVELTY PRODUCTION
FILLED WITH
ROMANCE, THRILLS & DRAMA.

Toby Tyler was "The White Sheep" in a family of Black ones. His father ruled the town with brickbats and a good vocabulary and his favourite sons had iron jaws—all save Toby, the gentle zephyr in this Royal family of Kansas cyclones. Then Patience came to town—cast admiring glances at "The White Sheep"—What Happened ? ! ! ! !

FELIX THE GOAT GETTER
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-DAY TO-DAY
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
The Gorgeous film from Fairy-Tales.
Kamalatha
Produced by
KRISHNA FILMS CO.
will be screened at
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road,
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

THIS WEEK
United Pictures Syndicate
present
CHHATRAPATI SHAMBHAJI
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

IMPERIAL
Presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S EXTRA SUPER FILM
"FAIRY OF CEYLON"
featuring
Miss GAUHAR AND Mr. KHALIL

Dare-devil deeds of Mr. Khalil with Tigers and Elephants will indeed surprise you.

DAILY FOUR SHOW
at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS
On Saturday, and Sunday at 2 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.
MADAN'S BEST SELECTION PICTURE
"THE LION OF MOGOLIA"

See the Prince Roundgheto-Sing, one of the youngest officers of the Palace with whom the young slave Zemgali, princess captive of foreign blood, was in a deep love.

Huge Studio of Paris
Ably Directed ! Marvellously acted !

RATES AND TIME AS USUAL.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARN.

Calcutta, Dec. 3.—Our market during the week has continued quiet although a certain amount of speculative trading has taken place in ready parcels in the Dhootie section. In the absence of demand from the up-country consuming areas, clearances have been somewhat restricted but there has been a steady demand from some of the Southern markets.

Only a very limited replacement business is reported as dealers are not showing any desire to increase their commitments in view of the present uncertain conditions.

The suspension of the 3½ per cent. Excise Duty on Indian-made cloths for 3 months with effect from the 1st December will make the disparity between the Home and Indian manufactures greater than ever and the possibility of normal business in Lancashire cloths more remote.

Grey Shirtings.—Clearances generally have been rather restricted but fairly large quantities of low grade Shirtings have been despatched to Madras. No forward business is recorded and demand from up-country is meagre, while values remain unchanged.

Grey Dhooties.—Although stocks are low many ready parcels have changed hands on speculative account and prices for some varieties have advanced in consequence. Some business has been negotiated for the February/March position.

Whites.—The offtake for the Madras market is good, but otherwise this section is devoid of interest. Values remain as last quoted and the tendency is quieter.

Miscellaneous.—A fair demand is in evidence for Woollens, Shawls and Blankets in which profitable business has been concluded. In other styles sales are moderate with prices steady.

Yarns.—The finer spinnings have attracted attention during the week and good bookings for early shipment are reported. Medium qualities are also being enquired for, but dyed and fancy yarns have been practically neglected.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-6-0 to 1-1-0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7/8 Rs. 9-5-0 per piece.

Grey Shoirtings 37 by 38, 16 by 16 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 12-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½, 16 by 16 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 12-15-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 30 by 38 18 by 16 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 15-2-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 41 by 38 18 by 18 11½ lbs. Rs. 16-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 17-4-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20, 20 by 20 lbs Rs. 7-10-0 per piece.

The prices quoted below are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas all round:—

Wh. Shirtings 40,000 36 by 40 Rs. 25-15-0 per piece.

Wh. Shirtings 98 36 by 40, Rs. 21 per piece.

Wh. Shirtings 99 36 by 40, Rs. 22 per piece.

Wh. Shirtings Raja 36 by 40 Rs. 9-8-0 per piece.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The offtake continues good and substantial sales have been concluded by the Southern Indian mills for January/February at increased rates.

Values remain steady with a slight advance recorded in the finer counts.

Enquiry for shipment is small and on too low a basis to make any extension of the present business possible.

We quote per lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 3-10-6 to Rs. 3-14-6.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 2-12-6 to Rs. 4-1-6.
Mule 14½s. Rs. 3-15-6 to Rs. 4-3-6.
Mule 16½s. Rs. 4-3-6 to Rs. 4-7-6.
Mule 20½s. Rs. 4-9-0 to Rs. 4-13-0.
Mule 22s. Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-4-0.

COAL.

There is no change to report in the condition of the market. Raisings continue good and wagons as plentiful.

The following are nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

12, 14 and 15 Seams Jheriah—Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 6.

11 and 12 Seams Jheriah—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.

10 Seams Jherria—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.

Ranegunge—Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.

J. THOMAS AND CO'S WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

Calcutta, Dec. 1.

Heavy Goods.—Have met with more enquiry and values have improved all round. A good trade has been done in Woolpacks, while a fair general business also falls to be reported.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for January at Rs. 53-0-0; D. Bags for December at Rs. 54-8-0; D. W. Flour Bags for December at Rs. 79-8-0 to Rs. 80-0-0; Twill Saking 27"/14 ozs. (6x8) for December at Rs. 28-8-0; 27"/16 ozs. (8x8) for January-March at Rs. 33-8-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for Ready and November at Rs. 79-0-0 to Rs. 80-0-0, for December at Rs. 80-4-0, for January-March at Rs. 80-8-0.

For the Colonies:—Woolpacks for December at Rs. 3-12-0, for January-June at Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 3-13-0, for April/June at Rs. 3-10-0 to Rs. 3-13-0, for May-July at Rs. 3-12-0, for July at Rs. 3-11-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for December at Rs. 54-8-0; Hy. C's for Ready at Rs. 71-8-0, for December at Rs. 72-0-0 to Rs. 73-0-0, for January-March at Rs. 73-0-0 to Rs. 73-12-0; (2" Blue) for November at Rs. 78-0-0; (2" Green) for December at Rs. 73-0-0 basis; A. Twills for December at Rs. 83-0-0, for February-March at Rs. 82-4-0, for April-June at Rs. 82-8-0 to Rs. 83-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 71-12-0, for December at Rs. 70-0-0 to Rs. 72-8-0, for January-March at Rs. 71-12-0 to Rs. 73-8-0, for April-June at Rs. 72-8-0 to Rs. 73-0-0.

Hessians.—Enquiry during the interval has been almost entirely confined to ready goods but the volume of business done has been of small extent. Speculators have shown a certain amount of interest in the forward positions, but mills are not disposed to sell at the rates offering.

9 Porters for ready and November at Rs. 21-7-0 to Rs. 21-11-0, for December at Rs. 21-10-0 to Rs. 22-0-0 to Rs. 21-13-0, for January-March at Rs. 21-14-0 to Rs 22-4-0 to Rs. 22-2-0, for April-June at Rs. 21-10-0 to Rs. 22-0-0, for July-September at Rs. 21-12-0.

Onion Bags (12 ozs.) for December at Rs 21-8-0.

Hessian Bags 54 in. x 27 in. ex. 40 in. 8 ozs. for April-June at Rs. 44-0-0.

Hessian Bags 56 in. x 28 in. ex. 40 in. 8 ozs. for April-June at Rs. 47-0-0.

11 Porters for ready and November at Rs. 27-0-0 to Rs. 27-4-0 to Rs. 27-2-0, for December at Rs. 27-0-0 to Rs. 27-8-0 to Rs. 27-2-0, for January at Rs. 27-0-0, for January-March at Rs. 26-12-0, to Rs. 27-2-0, for April-June at Rs. 26-8-0 to Rs. 26-12-0, for July-September at Rs. 26-8-0 to Rs. 26-12-0.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8.
Jalatarang, Memary, Moulmein.
Frankenfels, Carstens, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 9.
Sumatra Maru, Kawasui, Kobe.
Wolhandel, Thereas, Barcelona.
Karapara Munro, Durban.
Bandra, Harley, Busreh.
Querimba, Smith, Colombo.

LOADING.

Dec. 8.
Steamer Tokushima Maru for Kobe
Steamer Shirala for Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, December 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 China, 4173, Aden, 12/12, M M and Co.
3 Castalia (s) 4171, L'pool, 5/12, Grahams.
4 Margha, 5096, London, 10/12, M M and Co.
5 Karapara 3722 Durban 9/12 M. M. & Co.
7 Falkenfels, 3852, N.F., 16/12, L Edwards.
8 Trantenfels, 3924, Hull, 13/12, L Edwards.
10 Genova 4201 Genoa 15/12 L Triestina.
11 City of Nagpur, 6269, L'pool, 12/12, B N and Co.
12 Ct Lincoln, 3784 Rangoon 4/12 J E & Co.
13 M Buts, 2745, Antwerp. 17/12, T M and Co.
16 Jahapalaka, 2630, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ahmedi 1331, Busreh, N F, S Hassam and Co.
2 Lahore, 3143, Singapore, 10/12, M M and Co.
4 Varsova, 1937, Basreh, 11/12, M M and Co.
5 Sumatra Maru (s) 4272, Kobe, 9/12, O S Kaisha.
6 Jalatarang, 1464, N.F., N.E., S S N Co.
10 & 11 Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 19/12, N Y K.
15 Barala, 1899, P Gulf, 16/12, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Surada 3382 tons N.F. N.F. M. M. & Co.
C & R Cl. Mackinnon 3049 M. Coast 8/12 J.F. and Co.
D & E Nizam, 3334, N.F., N.E., T M and Co.
F Ogarda, 3038, Cal, 13/12, M M and Co.
K Jaladuta, 2593, N.F., N.F., S S N Co. Ltd.
L/M Jehangir, 2157, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
L/M Devanha (s) 4758 tons N.F. N.F. M M and Co.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

Bombay, Dec. 8.

To-day Reuter reported 1 point up to 4 points down in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 6 points lower. A slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened almost unchanged at Rs. 373 1/2 for fully good Broach April/May and gradually declined to Rs. 372 on Commission Houses selling. On buying by shroffs and other Commission Houses the market recovered to Rs. 373 and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 372 3/4 and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 372 1/2 and closed at Rs. 373 at 6 p.m. Commission Houses were moderate buyers.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 348 and gave way to Rs. 346 on selling by Commission Houses and Brokers but again improved to Rs. 347 on shroffs buying and closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 349 and eased to Rs. 347 on selling by Commission Houses and Bazar operators. On general buying the market improved and closed at Rs. 348 Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 305 and 305 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday the demand being limited to high-class red-leafy cotton for immediate shipment, whilst black-leafy was being offered at lower rates.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P. M.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Fully Good Broach April May	373
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	299
Fully Good Bengal March	305
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	346¾
Fine Oomra March	348

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

M. G. Bengal, Fine 323, F. Good 315, Good 305.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 372, Fine 362, F. Good 352.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 392, Fine 382, F. Good 372.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 384, Fine 374, F. Good 364.

M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 362, Fine 352, F. Good 342, Good 332.

M. G. Muthia, Fine 325, F. Good 315, Good 305.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Fully Good Broach April May	373
Fully Bengal Dec.-Jan.	299
Fully Good Bengal March	304
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	347
Fine Oomra March	348

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

	Ready	Dec. New.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	320/25	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	310	.....
Bengal F.G.M.G.	300	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	310/15	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	305/10	.....
Punjab Americans M.G.	.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	380/85	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	380/85	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	370/75	...
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	370/75	...
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	360/65	...
Amraoti Fine M.G.	360/65	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	355/60	.....
Malkapur Fine M.G.	350	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	350	.....
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	360	.....
Coompta M.G.	360/70	.....
Westerns M.G.	330	....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	370	.....
Cambodia M.G.	410/20	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th December, 1925:

	Bales.
Cotton	14,629
	Cwts.
Wheat	16,971
Linseed	3,566
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	2,755
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	14,238
Castorseed	1,160
Rice	3,897
Myrabollans	2,909
Cottonseed	20,513
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	7,078
Juwar	4,390
Masur	Nil.
Barley	199
Bajri	2,442
	Tons.
Coal	2,735

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay Dec. 8.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st Septem. or. yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,036	66721	17,462
Central India	2,330	42273	2,111
Barsi and Nagar	618	20,260	9271
Hyderabad-Ghorani	254	4,193	1,4 0
Berar	4,422	46,815	44,9 1
Central Provinces	2,254	15,846	20,75
Total Oomras	11,904	1,96,108	90,0?4
Dholera	52	35440	7,931
N.-W. Provinces	1,407	83,492	44,012
Rajputana	473	15,103	4,55
Sind-Punjab	793	38,226	37,593
Broach	—	1	952
Coompta & Dharwar	..	11,929	7,441
Westerns-Northerns		6,143	5,541
Cocoanada	—	1,469	803
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	6,341	4,760
Persian	—	1,664	623
American	—	138	2,2?9
Egyptian and African	..	25,876	19,634
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	112	3,388
Total	14,629	4,220,12	2,38,531

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	yesterday	1st Sept. to 3rd Dec. This year.	Last year
Europe	3,101	90,991	49,781
Japan & China	4,750	1,23,795	1,87,742
Coast Ports	837	5,771	5,333
Upcountry by Rail.	—	2,997	4,06?
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	41,859	28 077
Total	8,778	2,65,413	2,74,938

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 450 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 10.32 fair demand.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 18.60d.
New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Jan.	19.44
Mar.	19.40
May	19.04
New York Noon Call	
Jan.	19.39
Mar.	19.36
May	19.00
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
Jan.	19.10
Mar.	18.77

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

FUTURES DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	13.03—.02
March	10.06—.01
May	10.06—.01
July	10.01—.1
October	9.77 unchanged
December	9.72 plus .03

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Future Delivery Prices:—

December	10.04+.2
January	10.06+.3
March	10.07—.3
March	10.05+.1
July	9.97+.1
October	9.73+.1

EGYPTIANS

January	17.55—.08
March	17.38—.07
January	17.40—.5
March	17.25—.5

London, Dec. 7.

Exchange Belgium 107.01.
Exchange Athens 369.00.
Cuban Sugar 11/6 Nov.-Dec. sellers.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

December	17.70—.18
January	17.45—.18
February	17.40—.14
March	17.30—.15
April	17.25—.15
May	17.25—.15
June	17.25—.15
July	17.20—.15
August	17.30—.15
September	17.30—.15
October	17.40—.15
November	17.55—.15

CLOSING PRICES

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

December	10.02—.01
January	10.03—.02
February	10.02—.06
March	10.04—.03
April	10.02—.07
May	10.04—.05
June	9.99—.05
July	9.96—.06
August	9.86—.06
September	9.79—.06
October	9.72—.05
November	9.69—.02
December	9.64—.05

Tone:—Closed Steady.

COTTON ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

Scinde, "Good"	7.50
Scinda, "Fully Good"	7.90
Scinda, "Fine"	8.30
Bengal "Good"	7.60
Bengal, "Fully Good"	8.00
Bengal, "Fine"	8.40
Oomra, "Good"	8.20
Oomra, "Fully Good"	8.60
Oomra, "Fine"	9.00
Broach, "Good"	8.70
Broach, "Fully Good"	9.10
Broach, "Fine"	9.50

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Dec. 7.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 79000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 19000
Day's Exports to Continent 19000
Futures at New York—

January	19.48 plus 01
March	19.43 unchanged
May	19.04—.03
July	18.66—.04
Spot Cotton at New York	20.55—.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.38—.08

Futures at New Orleans—

January	1914.—.05
March	18.80—.06

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 16 7/16
Demand Bills 4.84.81
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 69 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES

New York, Dec. 7.

Futures at New York:—

January	19.48 plus 01
March	19.43 unchanged
May	19.04—.03
July	18.66—.04

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	16.03—.02
March	10.04—.04
May	10.04—.05
July	9.96—.06

WHEAT

London, Dec. 7.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. 63/6 D/J value
Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. 64/9 Jan./Feb. value.
Tone:—Firm and dearer fair trade had Argentine weather report.
Australian—63/6 Dec/Jan. sellers.

SETDS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Tone:—Easier, closed firm.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. buyers £18½.
Jan.-Feb. paid £18 1/16.
Cottonseed Bombay D/J buyers steady 7¾ sellers 7 5/8.
Castorseed Bombay D/J sellers quiet 19.
Linseed Bombay D/J nominal £21½.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual Bold, per ton D/J sellers 21 1/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton D/J sellers 21¼.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton D/J nominal £20½.
Yellow Cawnpore £23½ D/J sellers.

LINSEED

London, Dec. 7.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags D/J value £20½
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M value £19½
Tone:—Quiet prices unchanged.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Dec. buyers 35/9
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Jan./April paid 36.

RUBBER

London, Dec. 7.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan./Feb. 52.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Dec. sellers 55 1/4.
Tone:—Rather irregular closed firm fair business.
Ribbed smoked Sheets paid sellers for Dec. 55 1/4.

BARLEY

London, Dec. 7.

Karachi Barley—Nominal.

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 13

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/4.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 915.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D. A. Frcs. 980.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 965.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 117.
Bank's buying 60 d/st D. P. Rs. 113.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 109½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 208½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 273.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.85-3/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 125.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Dec. 7.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4. 4 11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/16 quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16 a
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 15/16
Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3rd instant.
Bars sold £142,000
Sovereigns export to Singapore £40,000

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Frcs. Demand	915
American Dollars	273
Hongkong Dollars	159½
Shanghai	203½
Japan	117⅝
Singapore	156¼

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	18.14
Oslo	23.81
Amsterdam	12.08
Switzerland	25.17

The Bombay Mails of 21st inst. were delivered in London on the 7th instant.

London, Dec. 7.

Exchange on London in Paris 125.75
Exchange on London in Germany 20.38½
Exchange on London in Italy not received.

New York, Dec. 7.

Demand Bills 4.84

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

3 Months 4½ per cent.
6 months 4¾ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 2½ per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4½ per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 7.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rents 5 per cent 14 1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Sovereigns Ready	13/5/0
Sovereigns Forward	13/5/6
National Bank Bar Gold	21/6/6

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72 1-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-1-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71 12-0.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Bar gold ready s.84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 32-1½.
Silver forward d. 31-15.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. Very little business doing. India and China doing gothing. We don't expect any decided decline.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £86¼—1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 unchanged.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/13.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105.
6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 109.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull except 3½ per cent. paper.

SHARES

London, Dec. 7.

Hongkong Bank £12?½
Chartered Bank £20 7/8
National Bank £46½
P. and O. Bank £9
Eastern Bank £6

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Dec. 8.

		Re. a. p.
Khadi.		
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 0 0
Elphinstone	,,	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 14 6
Jamshed	,,	0 14 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	,,	1 3 6
Hindustan	,,	1 4 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 4 9
Phoenix	,,	1 3 9
Pahaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	,,	1 3 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 3 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5203/5303.		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 6
Hindustan	,,	1 3 9
David Mill	,,	1 4 0
Apollo	,,	1 3 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 2 0
Long Cloth X Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 3 3
Swan Finlay	,,	1 3 0
Gold Mohur	,,	1 2 0
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 2 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 2 3
Sakuntala	,,	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	,,	1 2 3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 5 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 3 0
Century	,,	1 5 6
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 4 6
Century	,,	1 4 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 2 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 10 0
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	,,	5 8 0
Century	,,	5 10 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 15 0
Bleached Check:		
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6 10 0
Bombay United	,,	6 4 0
Black Check.		
5800 Sholapur	,,	13 12 0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	5 6 0
Fabrun No. 5124:—		
E. D. Rachael	,,	10 2 0
Hindustan	,,	
Salita:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 3 6
Textile	,,	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 6
Striped Sadis Yards 12		
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	,,	3 0 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 15 0
Dukdi Yards 18-18-14—		
Kania	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	,,	1 6 0
Phoenix	,,	1 6 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 6 0
Chadar Kori Calender.—		
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 0
David	,,	1 3 0

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £100½ plus 1/16.
Conversion Loan £75½—1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £102¾ unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent. 55 3/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 51 unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 unchanged.
Government Securitites 3 per cent. 58 unchanged.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	8/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ½ to 2		57 2 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	½	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Countr		26 8 0
Koger Brass, metal ½ to 1		56 0 0
,, ,, 1½ to 1½, 1½ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1½ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper 14 to 2		62 8 0

METALS.

LONDON. Dec. 7.

English best Selected Copper	£63¾
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£59 3/8.
Copper Braziers	£76½.
Yellow Metal	69¾.
Hard Spelter	£33
Corrugated Sheets	£16 5/8.
Tin Block	£286½

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 0
Do.	No. 20 1/4	0 13 3
Currimphai	No. 12 1/2	2 11 0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 11 0
David	No. 10½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9
Trikamdas	No. 10½	10 6 0
Sattara	No. 12½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 0
Light House	No. 6½	0 9 9
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 0
Japan	No. 20	1 5 6
Japan	No. 20	0 14 0
Japan	No. 32	1 2 0

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing quotations. Our Forward has also ruled steady, evidencing no change in yesterday's closing quotations.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/3 per cwt.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/9 per cwt. B. H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 15 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Sugar:—
Shipment November Sh. 15/11 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment December Sh. 15/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 15/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 7.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 16/3.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 15
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 15/2½
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 15/3 1/4

C. MPAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Jute.—Albion 470-60, Alliance 554, Anglo India 405, Auckland 246, Barnagore 168, Bally 195, Birla 8/10, Belvedere 500, Budge-Budge 440, Caledonian 570, Chhapdani 172, Clive 36/8, Craig 5, Cheviot 261, Dalhousie 380, Delta 505, Empire 52, Fort Gloster 840, Fort William 335, Gondalpara 850, Gourepored, 690xd, Hukumchand 10/8, Hooghly 73/8, Howrah 37/11, Kamarhatty 580, Kankanarrah 480, Kelvin 780, Kinnison 975, Lansdowne 276, Lawrence 665, Lothian 380, Naihati 455, National 27/10, New Central 595, Northbrook 52, Nudea 51, Orient 198, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 63, Soorah 28, Standard 410, Union 570, Waverly 7, Hessian 21/12, Jute 131.

Cotton.—Dunbar 180, Keshavram Cotton 4/10.

Miscellaneous.—I. I. S. 50 23, Madon Theatres 3, Imperial Bank 1447, Imperial Cont. 372.

Remarks.—Market opened strong closing steady.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture on "Issues before Currency Commission" at Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road by Prof. P. A. Wadia, and Prof. G. N. Joshi, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Public Meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened by the Sheriff re. Hospital Accommodation in the city, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

The P. and O. s.s. Razmak with the English mail of Nov. 26, ex-Mooltan, due at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1. p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

INDIAN MUSIC BY RADIO.

A Select programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 7-00 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) which was convened on Saturday (the 5th inst.)

CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

The Lalitakaladarsha Natak Mandali will stage its popular drama "Manapanana" in aid of the depressed Classes Mission Society of India, to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. at the Bombay Theatre.

"ISSUES BEFORE CURRENCY COMMISSION."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. P. A. Wadia and Prof. G. N. Joshi will speak on "The Issues before the Currency Commission" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Brotherhood premises at Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, will deliver his lecture on 'Co-operative Banking', to-day (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. to the students attending the Continuation Class held by the Bombay Co-operative Institute at the office of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Sirdar Building Apollo Street, Bombay.

BALWANT SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.

This Marathi Dramatic Company which is becoming very popular during its present short stay in Bombay, staged, last Sunday, a new drama entitled "Chandavatsatra" or "Trastika" ,"Taming of the Shrew"), written by Prof. Kelkar before a crowded house at the New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association, a meeting of all Kanara Saraswat Voters of the D Ward will be held in the Association's Hall in Gamdevi on Saturday (the 12th instant) at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) to enable all candidates at the ensuing Municipal Election to address the Saraswat Voters.

LECTURE OF COOPERATION.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a lecture on 'Cooperation' will be delivered in Marathi by Mr. A. W. Ranse at Municipal Arthur Road Stables to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. H. De Jos of the Conservancy Department of the Municipality has kindly consented to preside.

HINDU MAHASABA PROVINCIAL SESSION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall when Dr. Gokhale, Pt. Nekiram Sharma and Swami Shankaranandji will speak on "the necessity of the Hindu Sanghatan" All are requested to kindly attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan Macphie arrived London morning of 7th inst.

The Clan Matheson left Liverpool afternoon of 5th inst.

The Clan Chattan left Suez on the evening of 5th inst.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7-0 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

On Monday morning, Lala Lajpat Rai was driving in a motor-car with some other friends, to Vile Parle, at the invitation of the Kamanya Seva Sangh to unveil the oil painting portrait of Deshbandhu Das in the Tilak Mandir. The car while in full speed slipped, all at once, on the road which was just then watered, near Dadar and went right out of the road, taking a complete right-about turn. Thanks for the skill of the driver, the car was stopped. As there were fortunately no pits to fall in and no structures to dash at, on the ground outside the road, the occupants of the car were not in the least injured. Tyres of the car were slightly damaged.

HOSPITAL APPEAL.

PROGRAMME FOR TOWN HALL MEETING.

The following is the programme for the meeting to be held at the Town Hall to-day, Wednesday, when His Excellency will inaugurate the campaign to raise funds for the extension of hospital accommodation in the City. There are a large number of speakers, for every section of the Community will be represented, but the speeches will be brief. The meeting begins at 5-30 p.m. and all citizens of Bombay interested in the scheme for obtaining more hospital accommodation in the City are invited to attend.

The Sheriff will read the notice published by him convening a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay and will call upon Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy to move the first Resolution:—That His Excellency the Governor do take the Chair.

This will be seconded by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., and supported by Sir E. Victor Sassoon, Bart.

His Excellency the Governor will then open the proceedings with his address and call upon the several proposers and seconders of the Resolutions to move them.

Resolution II.—That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, assembled under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor, being fully convinced of the urgent necessity of extending and improving the existing hospital accommodation in the City, hereby records its approval of the measures now proposed for supplementing it by providing for 850 additional beds as the first instalment of a larger scheme.

Proposer:—Major General Hooton, C.I.E. Surgeon-General. Seconder: Joseph Baptista, Esq., President, Municipal Corporation. Supporters: Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Lieut.-Col. T. S. Novis, I.M.S., Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, M.L.C.

Resolution III.—That the ladies and gentlemen named in the list who have accepted the invitation of His Excellency to serve as Members of a General Committee for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of hospital extension and improvement are hereby appointed as a General Committee for the purpose.

Proposer:—The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod. Seconder: The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna: Supporters: Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, and Mr. Shantidas Askaran.

Resolution IV.—That this meeting gratefully recognises the generous support accorded by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay by their acceptance of the financial provisions of the scheme laid before them and tenders its sincere thanks to these bodies for their interest in the welfare of the Citizens of Bombay, as well as of those from other parts of this Presidency who come to this City.

Proposer:—Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Seconder: Sir Stanley Reed, Supporters: Sir Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.

Resolution V.—That this meeting tenders its best thanks to the Sheriff of Bombay for convening this public meeting. Proposer: Sir Ernest Jackson and Seconder: The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee.

Resolution VI.—That this meeting accords a cordial and hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency for so ably presiding at this meeting and for His Excellency's devotion to the best interests of the City and its suffering humanity. Proposer: Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart.. Seconder: The Hon. Sir Arthur Froom, and Supporter: Mr. N. M. Dumasia

RESERVE ACCOMMODATION.

Seats on the platform are by ticket. It appears that there has been some misunderstanding of the reserved tickets issued, as they do not carry numbers. They are however only the counterfoils of the numbered tickets attached to the chairs, as it has been found impossible to allot and number the seats until we know who is coming finally. Up till 5-15 p.m. the first 300 seats of the auditorium will be reserved for ladies and members of the General Committee.

Ahmedabad.—The Cutch State has prohibited the entry into Cutch of "Vartam," a Gujarati weekly published at Ahmedabad. Any one transgressing this order is liable to be arrested without warrant and sentenced to four months' imprisonment of either kind and a fine.—A. P.

Calcutta.—The Rawalpindi eleven who are now in Calcutta played a one-day match with the East Bengal Team. A feature of the play was the fine batting of Din of the visiting side and Das of the home eleven. The visitors went in first and had made 220 runs for the loss of 9 wickets when they declared innings closed. East Bengal replied with 82 for the loss of three wickets, the game thus ending in a draw.—A. P.

WELCOME TO LALAJI BY SUBURBAN PUBLIC.

A pleasant function was organised by the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee on the occasion of the visit of Lala Lajpatrai to Bandra on Monday last. The Suburban District Hindu Maha Sabha, the Bandra Village Congress Committee, the Swadeshi Waster Bhandra, the Vidyarthi Mandal and the National Library had joined in this function. Mr. Jaysukhlal Mehta, the President of the Suburban District Congress Committee welcomed Lalaji in a few fitting words Lalaji was then garalanded by him on behalf of the several institutions. The National Library and the Vidyarthi Mandal presented Lalaji with a Hindi copy of the "Geetarahashya" of the late Lok. Tilak as a token of their respect and reverence for Lalaji.

Lalaji in a few words thanked the various institutions for the however they had done him and especially for the gift of the "Geetarahasya," as his copy of that book was lost in the jail. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Munje, Mr. D. V. Gokhale and other leaders were present at the function.

BE TRUE SERVANTS OF COUNTRY.

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO NATIONAL SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The prize distribution ceremony of the National High School was performed on Tuesday evening at the Bhangwadi Theatre, Mahatma Gandhi giving away the prizes to successful students. Among those present may be mentioned, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mrs. Naidu, Miss Slade, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Mr. R. H. Gandhi, Mr. Revashankar Jagjiwan.

There was some fine music; a few dialogues and scenes from classical dramas—one from Hamlet in Modern Costume—and a round or two of boxing finished the entertaining part of the varied programme.

The report for the last year stated that there were 152 students on the roll, as against 195 the year previous, the fall being obviously due to the waning enthusiasm of the people both for Non-Co-operation and National education. The School was affiliated to the Gujrat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad and education was given to students up to the Matric standard. Every year changes were made in the school curriculum to suit the changing conditions in the city, full advantage being taken of growing experience.

The Report continued: All instruction was given in Gujrathi, and Hindi was compulsory from the lowest standard. History was taught from Indian stand-point, and special pains were taken in teaching Sanskrit from the fifth standard. Painting physical culture, and industrial education were also part of the school curriculum. The finances of the School were in a parlous condition. Their annual expenditure was about Rs. 19,000, out of which the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee paid Rs. 500 monthly for six months, and the Gujrat Vidyapith paid Rs. 3,000; outside contributions amounted to about Rs. 5,000 and it was sincerely hoped the balance would soon be forthcoming. Since the Provincial Congress Committee had shown its inability to finance the school for a long time, under the presidentship of Seth Revashanker Jagjivan they had started the Gujrat National Educational Society for the encouragement of national education in the city, and he hoped the public would help the institution liberally.

Mahatma Gandhi then addressed the students. As he was very weak, however, his speech was read out for him by Mr. Dayalji Desai of Surat. Mahatmaji said he was thankful that he was enabled to be present there, as it was one of the very few national schools now existing. He was glad that the school teachers were working at a sacrifice, by accepting voluntarily a reduction of 15 per cent. in their salaries. He hoped this spirit of self-sacrifice would induce the public to come to the aid of this valuable institution and thus make it a success. Addressing the school children Mahatmaji said while he was glad that they were spinning yarn and were wearing khadi—which he hoped they would never give up for anything—he was extremely sorry that the costumes worn by the many actors in the entertainment given there were not made of khaddar. It was quite possible for these costumes to be made of khaddar, if they would only try to do it, as was done in the Tilak Rashtriya Shala. He hoped the young children would always be ready to sacrifice for their country, and be its true servants in every way. He wished them every success.

With the singing of "Bande Mataram" the meeting terminated.

KAKORI "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

THREE ABSCONDING ACCUSED.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 7.

Before Syed Ainuddin, Special Magistrate, Lucknow, Pandit Jagatnarain Counsel for the Crown presented an application asking for release under Section 169 Cr. P. Code of Kalidas Bose and two other accused in Kakori conspiracy case. All these three persons are at present on bail. Of the 37 persons against whom warrants were issued in connection with the Kakori conspiracy case, altogether thirteen persons have up to date been released under Section 169 Cr. P. C. Police submitted to-day charge sheet against 24 persons under Sections 396, 302 and 120B I.P.C. Mr. R. A. Horton Superintendent of Police, C.I.D. further presented complaint under Section 121 against all these 24 persons. He produced in Court sanction of the Governor-in-Council authorising him to prosecute these 24 men under Sec. 121 A.I.P.C. Three of these 24 men were still absconding. Three were detained in Bengal and one was detained in the hospital owing to his illness.

The Special Magistrate took up the case in the presence of the remaining 17 accused. At the outset Mr. Horton was examined on oath in regard to the complaint under Sec. 121A I.P.C. as also against the absconding accused and against the three accused who were to be brought from Bengal. Rai Bahadur J. K. Mukherjee D.S.P., C.I.D., and Deo Bahadur Singh and Faaad Hussain sub-inspectors, C.I.D. deposed that inspite of most vigorous searches they could not arrest any of the three absconding accused namely, Assfaqukkah, S. N. Baksh and Chandrashenkar alias Asad. After recording evidence the Special Magistrate passed orders declaring these three men as absconding accused under Sec. 512 Cr.P.C. He further directed that both moveable and immoveable property belonging to any of these three men should be attached according to law. In regard to the conspiracy case the Magistrate passed orders adjourning it till 21st December.—A. P.

G. I. P. RLY.

NO REDUCTION IN FARES YET.

A Press Note states:—

At the meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on 3rd December, 1925, the following subjects were discussed:—

A member drew attention to the fact that the East Indian Railway had notified a reduction in fares with effect from 1st January, 1926, and enquired what the G. I. P. Railway were going to do regarding reduction in fares.

The Chairman stated that a reduction in fares was contemplated, but no decision had been arrived at as to the extent of the reduction and the matter was still under discussion with the Railway Board. Such reductions as might be decided upon would take effect from 1st April, 1926.

At a previous meeting a member had asked whether the timings of the Poona Mail train could not be accelerated.

The Chairman stated that the matter had been fully investigated from every point of view and he regretted to say that instead of cutting down the timing, it would be necessary to increase the time allowed for the journey to Poona by 12 minutes. This was due to the fact that the condition of the track did not permit of higher speeds and to various works including Electrification having to be carried out under traffic which necessitated cautious driving.

POONA NEW STATION.

The Chairman placed before the Committee a petition which had been submitted to the Government of Bombay by a Committee formed by certain citizens of Poona, alleging certain grievances regarding the 3rd class arrangements at the new Poona Station. The Chairman said that the main complaint was that the 3rd class accommodation at the station was inconveniently placed thereby forcing the passengers to go a long distance to the trains. Continuing the Chairman said that the station was in an unfinished state and the Committee referred to did not know what the form of the station, when finished, would be.

He explained the plan to the members and pointed out that when the station was completed and all facilities provided, the 3rd class accommodation would be more convenient to the bulk of the platform faces than that of the 1st and 2nd class. The Committee were satisfied that the proposed arrangements would be adequate.

WEEK-END CONCESSION TICKETS TO SHOLAPUR.

A petition was sent to a member by certain residents of Sholapur asking that the Railway authorities be moved to issue cheap holiday tickets from Sholapur to Bombay, Poona, etc., similar to those issued from Bombay to Poona. The petition further stated that such tickets were issued in pre-war days.

The Chairman said that such holiday tickets were not issued in pre-war days and the conditions that would encourage week end travel from Bombay to such points as Poona could not be said to exist in the case of Sholapur. The proposal however had been examined and it was considered that the additional traffic anticipated would not be sufficient to recoup the Railway the sum surrendered by the grant of the concession. In other words, it would not be a business proposition so far as the Railway was concerned and he regretted the proposal could not be accepted.

PUBLICATION IN VERNACULARS OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

A member suggested that it would be a convenience to the Vernacular speaking Railway traveller if the Railway were to print portions of the more important rules and regulations, such as the rules relating to the booking of luggage, purchase of tickets, etc., in one or two of the important vernaculars prevailing in the Deccan.

The Chairman said he favoured the idea but he thought it would be well to await the result of the issue of the vernacular time-tables which had now been on sale about a month. If it was found these were a success and had a fairly wide circulation, the rules might then be incorporated in the issue. The Committee concurred.

The Annual Report on the G. I. P. Railway for the year 1924-25 and the Five Years' Programme of Capital Expenditure for 1926-27—1930-31, were also placed before the Committee and discussed.

The Chairman placed before and explained to the Committee the plans of the new station building and the proposals for extending the existing 3rd class accommodation.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Aligarh, Dec. 7.—The dates of the coming session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference have been changed from 25th and 26th to 26th and 27th December.—A. P.

The Punjab Congress Committee has elected Lala Dunichand, barrister of Lahor, as its president for the coming year and decided to invite the Indian National Congress to the Punjab next year.—A. P.

Owing to his election as President of the Punjab Legislative Council, Khan Bahadur Chaudhari Shahabuddin has resigned the presidentship of the Lahore Municipality which post he held for more than two years.—A. P.

At the Political Sufferers' Conference to be held at Cawnpore during the Congress week, Dr. Satyapal will preside.—A. P.

H. E. Sir William Marris opened on Monday afternoon the Kayastha Patshala University College which is located just opposite the Allahabad Senate University House.

The Punjab Jails Enquiry Committee will again leave Lahore on tour to-morrow (Thursday) and reach Montgomery the same day. After visiting Montgomery jail and collecting evidence of prisoners there the Committee will return to Lahore on the night of 11.—A. P.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION,

NOTICE AGAINST MR. DUMASIA.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate issued a notice against Mr. Nowroji M. Dumasia on a complaint of Mr. Kaikhusroo R. P. Shroff making allegations of defamation of character and abetment.

Mr. P. N. Godinho and Mr. A. M. de Cruz, pleaders presented the information on behalf of the complainant.

Mr. Shroff in his information stated that he was a sharebroker and that since May 1923 he had been the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association Mr. Dumasia was also a member of that association. Latterly there had been a difference of opinion between the two on the subject of Government control over the Association, etc. On August 13, 1925 there appeared in the "Times of India" a letter over the initials "M.M.S." criticising a letter of Mr. Dumasia's which has been published in that journal on an earlier date, eulogising the services of Mr. Shroff and referring to the confidence reposed by the majority of the members of the Association in Mr. Shroff.

This letter of "M.M.S." was commented upon by Mr. Dumasia on the following day in a letter containing, it is alleged, "disparaging charges and unfounded allegations against Mr. Shroff such as were calculated to lower him in the estimation of the members of the Exchange and the public in general and to affect his prestige as the President of the Exchange. In this communication Mr. Dumasia had accused Mr. Shroff of having adopted autocratic methods in bringing about a settlement in the dealings in the shares of the Madhavji Mills, which Mr. Shroffs contended were malicious, false and defamatory. Further Mr. Dumasia's statements that Mr. Shroff had made it quite clear that those brokers who did not accept the compromise suggested by Mr. Shroff should be boycotted and that such an action on the part of Mr Shroff was discreditable were "untrue and without any foundation in fact" and made with a view to damage Mr. Shroff. Again Mr. Dumasia had stated that in his opinion Mr. Shroff's autocracy was responsible for the present action of Government.

On the same day on which Mr. Dumasia's letter appeared, Mr. Shroff continued, his (Mr. Shroff's) solicitors wrote to the proprietors and publishers of the "Times of India" to furnish them with the full name and address of the correspondent Correspondence followed, but its result was not such as, in the opinion of the complainant, constituted adequate award for the injury caused to him and he therefore decided to bring the matter to a court of law. Mr. Shroff concluded that the allegations made against him imputed to him certain acts which must lower his credit and character and cause serious harm to him in his capacity as President of the Exchange

DAKSHINESHWAR BOMB CASE.

AGENTS PROVOCATEUR AT WORK?

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Counsel for defence to-day cross-examined Mr. Duckfield, Additional Superintendent of Police, of 24 Parganas in connection with the Dakshineswar Bomb Case. Counsel for the defence apprehended that there were "agents provocateurs" amongst the accused and his antecedents were such that he (counsel) always called him a born policeman.

The president intervening said he did not know that policemen were born but he thought they were made.

Mr. Duckfield told Counsel that he knew accused Nikhil Bandhu Bannerjee had a police relative. Prior to this occurrance Nikhil was living with his uncle Ramapada Banerjee who was Sub-Inspector of Police but latter lost all trace of him and also of a revolver. Witness added Inspector of Intelligence branch discovered bomb and it was handled neither by any of search witnesses nor by him. As regards the revolver found in the search it had been traced that it was sold by Messrs. Rodder and Company to an army officer in 1921. The pistol witness pointed out was more dangerous to person using it (laughter.) It was practically of no use.

The judges have proceeded to Dakhineswar to inspect the spot.—A. P.

Maulvi Basheeruddin, Editor of "Albasheer," of Etawah has been elected President of the coming session of the Muslim Press Conference to be held during the Jubilee Week at Aligarh.—(A. P.)

END OF STRIKE.

NORMAL WORKING EXPECTED SOON

The mill strike has definitely come to an end. With the exception of four mills, all the mills are working in the city as usual with, of course, a small complement of workers till all the operatives who have gone to their villages return, which is a matter of a few days now. On Tuesday 67 mills were working with 55,000 workmen which is more than one-third of the usual total strength. There are some mills which start engines to work, but are handicapped owing to the want of men in sufficient number. If they have a sufficient number of men for three departments and lacking in one, for instance, their efforts to run the whole mill are unavailing. Consequently, other men are told either to wait for a few days till all the operatives return to work, or they have to work in a limited capacity. The mills having been closed for more than two months the usual routine work is very much disorganized, and it will take a few days more at least for all the mills to come to the normal stage. Anyway, as far as the strike is concerned, it is over, and the question of working in full swing with the full complement of men is a matter of adjustment pending the arrival of all the operatives from their homes. The four mills not working so far referred to above are: Emperor Edward, New Islam, New City of Bombay and Planet. Out of 82 mills in the city, nine are already closed down, two are woollen mills, four are not working, and 67 are working as before.

JAGANNATH SHANKER SHETT'S STATUE.

A Meeting of the General Committee of the Bombay Burial and Burning ground committee was held on Monday last to consider the proposal of removing the statue of the late Jagannath Shanker Shett from its present site, when the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"That this meeting disapproves of the proposal made by the Managing Committee of the removal of the statue of the late Hon. Jagannath Shanker Shett from its present site and is strongly of opinion that the new statue should be placed in the same place and position in which the present statue stands."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Jutes opened unchanged but owing to absence of outside support eased somewhat. Cottons were steady and unchanged. Coals continue steady with a fair enquiry though restricted to few concerns. Teas were quiet and demand has been reduced to a minimum. Rubbers remained strong in the market with further advances registered. Miscellaneous, with the exception of some firmness displayed in paper and sugar shares no other new features were recorded. Government securities were steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 68/8, S L 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 105/8, 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 101/8. 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 105/10.

Railways:—Howrah Sheakala Light 107.

Cottons:—Bengal-Nagpore 27/12, Dunbar 180, Elgin Pref 102, Kesoram 4/9, Jutes, Anglo-India Pref. 116, Auckland 242, Clive 33/6, Craig 5, Dalhousie 385, Empire 51, Howrah 37/11, Kumarhatty 588, S L Kankinarrah 482/8, S L Kinnison 967, Union 378, Waverley 7, Lansdowne 276/8, National 27/14, Orient 199.

Coals:—Aldih 71, Bansdeopur 24/8, Baraboni 8/2, Bengal 480, S L Central Kurkend 17/6, Deoli 20/8, Ghusick and Muslia 13, Kesponda and Nyadee 14, Lakurka 18/4, Nazira 11/12, S L Raneegunge 32, S L Satoukaria and Asansol 2/5.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation Ord. 4/10, Pref 107, Burma Finance and Mining 5/4, O L Firpo Ltd. 13/4, Kalyanpur Line 12/6, Britannia Engineering 5/4, Bengal Paper 21/8, Indian Standard Wagon Pref. 50, Russa Engineering Ord 7, Titaghur Paper Pref. 36/4, Commercial properties 4/7, Rubber Changkat Gerdang S 12.65, Digwarrah Rs. 32/4, Glenealy S 3.40, Jeram Kuantan 2.02½, Kedah 5.25, Kempas 12.50, Kluang Rs. 19/4, Pudukad 63/8, Semanggols S 3.55, Sungkan Para), S 10. Tea Bishnnath 35/8, Hattikhira 30, Jutlibari 20/2.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling and six and five thirty-seconds pence and the Demand Bills were one shilling and six and three sixteenths pence.—A. P.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

January. 8th December 1925.

Market	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate	Difference
NEW YORK	19.48	19.48 unchanged.	19.45	—3
LIVERPOOL	10.03	10.04+1	992	—11

Sewri Bazar Closing Rate Rs. 373-0-0. Khandi Closing Rate Rs. 372-4-0.

Crop Report 15,603,000. Ginning Report 13,856,0 0.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION is formed for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Landlords of the Bombay Presidency.

The Landlords' Association is prepared to take up all questions affecting Landlords, throughout the Presidency, to ventilate their just grievances and to obtain redress for them from all quarters, be they in relation to the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, The Development Department or the Government.

The Landlords' Association undertakes to watch zealously the rights of the Landlords to their respective properties and to take all necessary measures to ward off any unjust interference by authorities in their rights.

The Landlords' Association is always ready to advise and assist individual landlords, who are members of the Landlords Association in matters relating to their properties.

The next matter which the Association intends to take up is about the Refund and Draw-back Rules of the Bombay Municipality and the hardships caused thereby.

ALL LANDLORDS ARE REQUESTED TO JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

Applications may be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARIES of the Landlords' Association, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1925.

LOCAL BOARDS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Government Report on the administration of Local Boards in this Presidency, including Sind, during 1923-24, begins by pointing out that the number of District and Taluka Local Boards remained the same as in the preceding year. There were 27 District Boards and 222 Taluka Boards, and the public expectation that with the passage of the Bombay Local Boards Act of 1923, encouragement would be given to the constitution of new Local Boards remains unfulfilled. The reason is that the authorities in whose hand lies the making of rules fixing the constitutions and the constituencies for the new Boards not having finally published the result of their labours by 1st April, 1924, the elections under the new Act could not be held. The procrastinating policy of officialdom also affected another vital matter of public interest. The Local Boards have during the year under review shown no appreciable progress in the field of compulsory primary education. No Local Board was likely to have the question of the management and control of primary education transferred to it under the Primary Education Act of 1923, until the new elections were over, and the opinion of the new body could be ascertained. Thus we run in a vicious circle as regards the enlargement of the powers of self-government. A conscientious and well-meaning Minister manages to get through legislation making that enlarged sphere accessible to local authorities. Then because there are "no rules thereunder" yet ready, the Act has to wait, the elections cannot be held, and because the elections cannot be held, there is no chance of increase in the rural centres of local self-government, no chance to the people of taking advantage, in the first flush of enthusiasm, of the power to control their primary education.

The exercise of that power on a large scale will convince the Local Boards of the necessity for increasing their sources of revenue. Expansion of revenue is an urgent necessity if they are to extend their sphere of activity in the provision of education, sanitation, communications, good water-supply and public buildings to house their schools, their dispensaries, and their administrative machinery. The aggregate income of the Boards was 158 lakhs in the year under review, while their expenditure totalled 152 lakhs. They spent only a lakh and a quarter more on education in 1924 than in 1923, and, under the head "medical," while in 1923 they spent just nine lakhs, during the year under report they increased the medical help they have rendered to the public by spending a lakh and sixty-seven thousand more. Under "civil works" the increase is just two lakhs. Unless there is more money to be found, the usefulness of Local Board activity will be exhibited over a very narrow field. The 1923 Act has given them powers of augmenting their revenue, but in the Northern Division Thana alone raised the local fund cess from one anna to two annas. The Bombay Suburban District is following the example of Thana from August of this year, but in the Central Division, except Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, Sholapur and Satara no other local board has ventured to increase the local fund cess. In the Southern Division, excepting Belgaum which raised it to two annas, no board could be found willing to augment its revenue in this manner. Sind alone offers an opposite example. There all the District Local Boards increased the rate of the local fund cess by 25 per cent. But Sind, where official persuasion is always successful, can hardly be taken as an index of a change in the popular feeling in the districts that no additional taxation ought to be levied by the local authorities. There may be a rapid change in that feeling if the people come to realise that there will not be perpetual official interference in the manner of their spending the increased revenue. Government appear to have realised that such interference is resented. They remark that the year under review "marks a further advance in the liberation of the Taluka Local Boards from internal official control." There are local boards, however, whose members do not yet realise the need for regularity of attendance at meetings, or for effective supervision of their work, or for taking measures to secure quicker despatch of official business. As many as ten out of sixty-seven boards in the Central Division failed to have the prescribed number of meetings during the year under the 1923 Act. West Khandesh, Nasik, and Ahmednagar alone have Standing Committees for the disposal of current business, although such committees are a legal necessity. As a whole the Boards do not take advantage of their balances to earn interest, nor do they realise that balances may be reduced by more careful budgetting. The Boards ought to pay serious attention to the remark in the official review that "so long as the minimum balance is budgetted for, the requirements of Government will be satisfied." They can also readily accept the suggestion for the appointment by each board of a Finance or Budget Committee, to prepare the budget and look after the investment of its funds. Many of the boards have unspent balances, and the reasons given for not spending the budgetted amount are curious and varied. In one case a portion of the balance exists because of "wrongly credited grants." In many Taluka Boards, the large unspent balances are reported to be due to the failure to complete the budgetted works owing to scarcity of labour, and in the case of educational balances, they are reported unspent because the grant from Government arrived too late. This complaint of the late arrival of the Government educational grant is made by more than one Board, and the Education Minister must see to it that in future no complaint against Government is made on this score by the Boards. Government must not be a contributory cause of negligence, while rebuking the Boards for their unspent balances.)

A brief reference is made in the Report to the welcome activity of the Ahmednagar and Satara Boards in opening Ayurvedic dispensaries, which are, as the Report says, "conducted by native physicians." The official scribe who wrote "native" could not, we presume, have lost his job if he had inserted "Indian." By avoiding a resented them he would have exhibited the same zealous attention to other people's feelings as he has for that of the Collector of Satara, with whose remarks questioning the Satara District Board's statement that "it is accepted on all sides that the Ayurvedic system on its medical side is efficient," he takes care to agree. Another matter briefly referred to in the Report is the work of the Village Panchayats. Official reports about that work are "far from encouraging," and the Committee recently appointed by Government to reconsider the whole position of the Panchayats have pointed out the necessity for endowing them with elementary judicial powers. It was a demand made by the public when the first Village Panchayats Act was passed. Now that Government have realised, as is apparent from a recent speech of the Governor during his Gujarat tour, the wisdom of giving responsible work to the Panchayats, they will have a more flourishing career. But if the Panchayats and our other higher local authorities are to be a success, they must be able to spread primary education far more rapidly. That they cannot do without a very large initial subvention from the State The Government of Bombay, if they are anxious to provide it, must effect drastic retrenchment and fight for their share of the Customs and Income-Tax dues with the Central Government. Are they doing so?

HIS POSITION, NOT NAME.

Mr. Kennedy North, the decorator and designer for New Delhi, has expressed in the interview published by us, sentiments common amongst those in Europe who are beginning to introduce into the debilitating mechanics of modernised life the regenerating influence and vitality of art. Not a few of these are beginning to discover their faith and inspiration in the fragments of art increasingly supplied from the East. The conquest by the East, which an English illustrated weekly described some time back as a menace, is now generally recognized. A few paces off the Selfridge Store in London, one can easily see, for instance, the fashionable practitioners in Harley Street employing Oriental "antiques" as an indispensable requisite, as it were, of their social distinction and status. The aspirations of the scenic-painters in the West End, the enterprise of furniture and cabinet manufacturers in Tottenham and the agility even of the much-abused designers of wall papers find their stimulus in the Eastern art-remnants displayed in the museums at Bloomsbury and South Kensington. This is, no doubt, a result, direct or indirect, of the efforts of students and connoisseurs of Oriental art whose devotion and sincerity remain unquestioned. It is, therefore, easy to understand that Mr. Kennedy North, as one of the devotees, should feel dissatisfied, indignant and even disgusted at the insidious encroachment in all aspects and activities of Indian life, from toys to architecture as he says, of the cast-off notions of the West. It is equally easy to understand his desire to save the ancient arts thus threatened, from extinction as a legitimate aspiration and task. The misfortune is, however, not his name or devotion but his position. He is not the first with the mission. The agencies that have brought him here, decided the purpose of his activities and given him an undetermined place are precisely the agencies that have dug the grave for similar missions. And, if we are compelled to be sceptic, the scepticism is as much the outcome of an earnest appreciation of his legitimate aspirations as of the knowledge of the conditions in this country. Placed as he is, it is difficult, if not impossible, to regard his undefined activities as a question purely of individual aspiration or competence. It is the action of those who have brought him, apparently on false promises, that places him in a wrong perspective. The Government of India and their irresponsible guides have taken no pains whatever to enlighten Indian opinion. Members of the Legislatures have time and again, called for reliable information. It has been not only not forthcoming but what little of it has been vouchsafed is actually misleading. There is more than reason for the stern fight against every aspect and every action consequent upon the suspect activities of those who have for years regarded a scheme for the professed purpose of the encouragement of Indian art costing not less than Rs 48,32,000 as their own private affair and kept it as a business secret. There is the strongest reason and feeling for urging the immediate consideration of the popular demands outlined in the Scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art framed by the Prize of Delhi Committee. Not a pie ought to be spent on the decorations at New Delhi until those demands are, as a recent public meeting here resolved, recognized and accepted in practicable form. For, in those demands, not in the secret manipulations of the Delhi coterie, lie the future of Indian Art. We cannot, we regret, relate Mr. North's proposed activities in this country with that future—for two very simple reasons. The first is that we know nothing about them. Secondly, we cannot offer him as part of secret manipulations, the appreciation due to him as an individual. He cannot be isolated from his present circumstances and surroundings. The purpose and ambitions, moreover, of those who have employed him are far-flung and utterly irresponsible.

Notes of the Day.

The Chinese Imbroglio.

The defeat of Chang Tso-lin's army by the forces of Kuo Sung-ling suggests the possibility that in this deplorable domestic strife in China when one provincial combination is pitted against another, the Peking Government may temporarily at least get the upper hand. The number of armies fighting against each other in China is very confusing to foreign students of Chinese internecine warfare. But at the end of October the position roughly was that there were twelve armies in the field each under a leader of disinction. The opposing forces were Chang's, on the one side, and Sun's on the other, the latter being actively supported by Wu Pei-fu from Peking in his attempt to overthrow the Manchurian war-lord. Five of the twelve armies we mention were on Chang-Tso-lin's side, six on the side of Sun and Wu Pei-fu, while the twelfth, that under the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, remained neutral. There was the army of Yang Yu ling, of Chang Tsung Chiang, of Li-ching lin, the first two of these war-lords having put into the field two army corps each. These five corps were opposed by the two corps under Sun-Chuan Tang, and one corps each of Yo Wei Chun, Wu Pei-fu, Hsiao Yeo Nan, and Kuo Sung-ling. These six corps were grouped under the name of Chihli forces by a writer in the "Japan Times" who reviewed the whole war situation in China in a recent issue of that paper. The first five corps were classed as the Mukden army.

The Peking Government's Position.

With this overwhelming defeat of Chang Tso-lin's forces the Peking Government's position becomes much more stable. Its support comes mainly from the Chihli party, which is bitterly opposed to the Manchurian or Mukden party. At the end of October it had planned for the organisation against Chang's forces of an allied army drawn from the Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhui, Kiangsi and Fukein provinces. It had declared the necessity of a new provisional regime and for the temporary appointment of General Wu Pei-fu as president of the anti-Mukden Government. It hoped that this provisional regime would come to some understanding with the Canton Government in the South, and its ambition was, after the overthrow of the Mukden party, to restore the constitution of the Chinese Republic. It will now be able to proceed with these efforts. Experienced Chinese diplomats like Dr. Wellington Koo are anxious to come to a rapid agreement with foreign Powers over the tariff question, so that these efforts may not be interrupted.

The Christian General's Position.

In September last the Christian General Feng was anxious to overthow the Mukden army under Chang Tso-lin, and appealed to General Wu Pei-fu to co-operate with him. The latter wanted, however, to be the dominating factor in the Chihli party, and did not relish the idea of this remarkably clever Christian General influencing the national operations against the Mukden party. For a long time he did not reply but finally sent Feng the following communication:

"My enmity to you is purely personal, while my enmity to Chang Tso-lin is a national matter. Therefore it is possible for me to sink the former but not the latter. Consequently I am instructing my subordinates to co-operate with yours for the welfare of the country."

Feng has not yet actively taken the lead on behalf of the Chihli forces, but he has prevented Chang's from coming south.

A Case for Enquiry.

The adventures of Babu Pujari, the chauffeur of Mr. Khomraj Shrikishandas as narrated in the Coroner's Court on Monday demand an enquiry at the hands of the Commissioner of Police in view of the mention of the names of two alleged police officers made by witnesses in the course of the proceedings. The whole episode, assuming the facts are as stated, throws a lurid light on the nocturnal adventures of some police officers who indulge in licenses which are very rarely exposed, except, of course, in the event of such untoward incidences which occurred during the early hours of Sunday morning last. The evidence revealed that Babu Pujari, the chauffeur, with a few friends went on Saturday evening with a woman and a bottle of whisky on a joy ride to Chowpatty and thence to Mahim where they accosted two persons, Sheppard and Tyler alleged to be Police officers. Tyler asked the party to give a lift to Sheppard as far as Bombay and without further ceremony, it appears Sheppard took charge of the steering wheel of the car and drove it as far as French Bridge where, witness stated, he took his guests to a brothel and treated them with liquor. At about 3 a.m. Sheppard, again, took charge of the motor car and after disposing of the friends of the chauffeur, including the woman, at Princess street, drove straight to Mahim and after making himself comfortable at his destination asked the chauffeur to return to Bombay though he knew he was hopelessly drunk.

Are they Police Officers?

On the way back the chauffeur, who was incapable of driving the car owing to intoxication, ran over a syco and killed him on the spot at Hornby Vellard, then dashed into a bullock cart, collided with an ice van and knocked down a sub-inspector of police who was on his rounds on a bicycle. The sub-Inspector, fortunately, escaped with slight injuries and finding a taxi car close by chased the inebriated driver and arrested him near Grant Road. Had it not been for the pluck of the sub-inspector of police the whole tragedy would have in all probability remained shrouded in mystery. In the course of the coroner's enquiry the suspect as well his cleaner deposed as to what part Sheppard took in giving them drinks and we ask the Commissioner of Police to enquire whether Sheppard and Tyler are police officers and, if so, whether their conduct does not deserve severe notice. If they are not police officers he should enquire and inform the public as to who these men are who ventured to stop and commandeer a private motor car for a reprehensible purpose. For if there had been no Sheppard in the drama to intoxicate the driver in all probability a citizen would not have lost his life and other accidents would not have occurred.

Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals.

At the Town Hall meeting to-day to inaugurate the campaign to raise funds for the extension of hospital accommodation in this city, we hope there will be voiced the need for reserving some beds for treatment by the indigenous systems of medicine. The better plan will certainly be for the General Committee to be appointed at the meeting to further the campaign for funds to make a proposal to provide a separate hospital where patients who desire Ayurvedic and Unani treatment can be looked after under competent guidance. We hope prominent citizens of experience who know the depth of orthodox feeling against Western treatment, will not fail to draw attention to this subject of the need for a separate Ayurvedic and Unani hospital, when addressing the Town Hall gathering. Whatever the disbelief of the ordinary practitioner of western medicine in the indigenous systems, a very large number of people in this city have faith in them, and it will be cruel to ignore that faith.

TOLERANCE IN ISLAM.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

By a happy coincidence the world is being acquainted simultaneously from several quarters with regard to the tolerant spirit of early Islam. For the Moslems looked upon the non-Moslems especially Jews, Christians and Zoroastrians as people almost equally favoured with themselves by the Almighty who had sent down to each of them a holy book for their guidance. The Iran League of Bombay in the "Marker Series" has already published two charters of liberty granted to the Zoroastrians. Although they may not be genuine, as the Editor has stated, there are dozens of others scattered up and down histories like that of Belasori, Tabari and Ibn Asir. And now the indefatigable Dr. Mingana, keeper of Manuscripts in the John Rylands Library, has come upon another fresh document which supports those which have been found in other parts of the world.

The words of Dr. Mingana are worth citing and reciting "The need has always been felt for an authoritative statement throwing light on the relations between official Islam and official Christianity at the time when Islam had power of life and death over millions of Christian subjects. Individual Christians may have suffered persecution at the hand of individual Muslims; isolated cases of Christian communities suffering hardship through the fanaticism of a provincial governor, or a jurist, or the hallucinations of a half-demented Sheikh or Mullah are also recorded in history; a Caliph of two—such as Mutawakkil—did, certainly, subject the Christians to some vexatious measures; but such incidents, however numerous, are to be considered as infractions of the law, and the men who brought them about were breakers of the law, as all criminals are breakers of the law. The statutory attitude of Islam on this subject is laid down in clear terms in the present document which proves beyond the possibility of doubt that, however imperfect official Islam may have been in some social aspects, statutory intolerance was not among its defects. The charter emanates from the chancery of an 'Abassid Caliph, but could an English King, a Dutch Queen or a French President write in the twentieth century a more tolerant charter in favour of their numerous Muslim subjects? It is not the Kuran that was the cause of some cases of persecution of Christians in early times, nor of their wholesale massacre in contemporary history, any more than the Gospel was the inspiring factor of the barbarities of the Inquisition. Politics, personal ambitions, or economic expediency should not be confused with religion.

Example of Four Kalifas.

The charter was written in the twelfth century (more precisely in A.D. 1138), but the Caliph who granted it states that he is following in the steps of the first four Caliphs after the Prophet, and copying the model of all the 'Abbasid Caliphs, his predecessors. The praiseworthy keynote of tolerance that runs through it is therefore that of all the Muslim Caliphs, and not of one of them only. This is best illustrated by the memorable sentence of the Nestorian Patriarch Isho 'Yahb III (A.D. 650-660): "The Arabs to whom God has given at this time the government of the world . . . do not persecute the Christian religion; on the contrary they favour it, honour our priests and the saints of the Lord, and confer benefits on churches and monasteries."

From the last sentence it is clear that when the Zoroastrians used to complain of the hardships of the propagators of Islam in Persia with reference to its early period the boot was at times on the wrong leg. The Sasanian Empire was notorious for the persecution of the Christian clergy. This needs to be accentuated when English scholarship is degraded by scholarly "die-hards" like Mr. Dewhurst who had the ignorance or the hardihood recently to question the existence of such charters. Incidentally, he had the assurance to cite as witness Prof. Browne. For if an English authority, next to Arnold and Miss Menant,

(Continued on page 9.)

RATTLING THE SABRE?

RUSSIA'S "MILITARY PREPARATIONS."

REPORTED TRANSFER OF TROOPS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Riga corespondent says that information has been received from Moscow with regard to the serious military preparations of the Soviet Union. Government has adopted a plan of the mobilisation of industry in the event of a war drawn up by the Mobilisation Commission. Powder works at Schusselburg and Ochta Kazan have begun to work intensively. In Fula and Perm rifle factories are working day and night. Several divisions have been moved from West Siberia into the maritime territoroy and to the borders of Manchuria and Mongolia.—Reuter.

IMPENDING CONFLICT IN MANCHURIA.

JAPANESE POLICY DEFINED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Tokio.—As the operations of the rival Chinese Generals in Manchuria are nearing the Japanese defence zone War Office announces the next of a communication which the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces at Kwangtung is expected to despatch simultaneously to the rival armies. The communication emphasises Japan's policy of non-interference but warns the Chinese commanders that if the hostilities in the railway zone or adjacent districts jeopardise Japanese lives and property Japanese troops may be constrained to take action.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCE.

M. LOUCHEUR'S COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Paris.—A comprehensive financial policy of M. Loucheur is embodied in seven separate bills including the measures creating fresh sources of revenue, establishing a sinking fund; preventing fiscal frauds and the flight of capital, altering railway rates and improving the methods of collection of the income-tax. M. Loucheur hopes, ultimately, to secure additional eight milliard francs annually.—Reuter.

ALL OVER A WOMAN.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT QUADRUPLE MURDER.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day commenced the hearing of the case which Rampati Roy was sent up on charges of alleged murder, attempt at murder and attempt to commit suicide.

The Public Prosecutor in stating facts said, it was a very unfortunate case. The accused, an electrical engineer of Bombay, belonged to a very respectable family, his father being Deputy Magistrate and two elder brothers were holding high appointments. The prosecution case was that the accused came down to Calcutta from Bombay about the middle of October and became friendly with a woman named Kamala and wanted to take her to Bombay. She agreed and received Rs. 100 from the accused. On November 5th accused went to Kamala's house and found his friends Lakhi and Satya there. Accused had suspicions and finding them there said something which displeased Kamala who returned the money to the accused and the latter went away. After some time the accused came back with a pistol and, it was alleged, he fired two shots at Kamala, killing her. He next shot Lakhi and Satya, who were seriously injured and the last he tried to commit suicide by shooting himself.—A. P.

WIRELESS OPERATORS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister stated that reports from principal ports showed that till the evening of 4th December 25 passenger and 124 cargo shipe left without wireless operators. The number of passengers affected was not available.

The Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphists claims that over 700 operators have joined the strike.—Reuter's Special.

IRISH AGREEMENT DEBATE IN DAIL.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Dail Eircan, after a heated discussion adjourned the debate on President Cosgrave's motion for the second reading of the Bill ratifying the Irish Agreement, although the motion of President Cosgrave to suspend the standing orders so as to enable the second reading to be taken to-night was carried by 76 votes to 58 against the opposition of the Labour and Farmers' parties.—Reuter.

WILL PRINCIPAL RESIGN?

DEMAND FOR CHANGE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MISS PARANJPYE WITHDRAWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Dec. 8.

Principal Kanitkar unreservedly withdrew certain serious allegations against Miss Paranjpye in writing before a meeting of the Governing Council. It is reported he is even prepared to resign. The final decision of the Council is not yet out. Students are firm, unanimous and confident of success. An all college students' mass meeting is called this evening to express sympathy and whole-hearted support for the Fergussonians. A Fergusson College past-students' meeting will be shortly arranged to demand the change of the Principal. Students' defence in reply to the Principal's press-note is already submitted to the Governing Council which is still deliberating upon the Principal's disciplinary actions.

STUDENTS PRESENT THEIR CASE.

POONA, Dec. 8.

The students of the Fergusson College have issued a statement presenting their own case and contradicting several assertions in the Principal's statement published on Saturday. The Governing body is understood to have met last evening but adjourned till Wednesday without coming to any decision. In the meantime the expulsion order against Miss Ketkar has been withdrawn.—A. P.

BOULTON CASE.

PROSECUTION ARGUMENTS OVER.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

When the Boulton case was resumed today, Mr. Leslie Beeman, of the Imperial Bank of India, and formerly assistant accountant in the Boulton Brothers, gave particulars of pledging £100,000 worth of the Alliance Bank bills by the Boultons in August 1920. He said he knew the Bills were Alliance Bank's property, but he simply acted on instructions. The case for the prosecution came to close after evidence had been given respecting Boulton's bankruptcy.

Opening the defence, Sir Henry Maddocks said the point for the jury to decide, as the Judge had pointed out was simple one—whether there was any fraud on the part of Robert Boulton and what his intentions were at the time certain acts were done, and proceeded to review the history of the Boulton's Bank. From 1916 to the beginning of 1920 no enquiries were made by the Alliance Bank in respect of using their securities by the Boultons. Counsel submitted that these securities had been deposited on precisely the same terms as the original securities and had been placed at the disposal of the Boultons.

Justice Swift interposed, and said he would tell the jury that he was of opinion there was not the slightest evidence of any wrongful dealing in pledging the securities, and no evidence on which it ought to find Robert Boulton guilty on that count. What the jury had to look at was the way in which the money obtained on the securities was dealt with.

Sir Henry Maddocks submitted that an unfortunate turn in the market ruined Robert Boulton.

The judge remarked that if the jury thought that although Boulton had no right to deal with the money in the way he did he thought he had the right to do it, defendant should be acquitted.

Counsel concluded with saying, that no word of fraud was breathed against Boulton at the time. Boulton, giving evidence, spoke of the arrangements for the Boultons to give the Alliance Bank credit for a million sterling. When he drew against the credit given by the Barclay's Bank on the Alliance Bank's securities he believed he was entitled to buy bills with the money. He never applied any of the money to his own purposes outside business purposes.

The case has been adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

SHOCKING TRAIN TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Six persons were killed and eight seriously injured as the result of a train colliding with charabancs on a level-crossing near Bletchley. The charabancs which were descending a hill crashed through the closed gates while the train was passing. The charabancs were smashed to atoms. Their occupants were women returning from a Wesleyan gathering. The dead were terribly mutilated.—Reuter's Special.

[Bletchley is the urban district of Buckinghamshire, England.]

REPORT ON "DANDOLOS" ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Port Said.—Divers report that the Italian steamer "Dandolos," lower and after portions of the stern-frame have been lost and the rudder has been partly distorted. The surveyors recommend the discharge of part of cargo to enable the dry-docking of the vessel.—Reuter's Special.

UNABLE TO AGREE

LEAGUE SUB-COMMITTEE AND MOSUL.

OPPOSITION TO BRITAIN'S SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Geneva.—The Sub-Committee composed of Sgr. Qvinonesdeleon, the Spanish Ambassador, M. Goan, the Uruguayan Minister and M. Unden, the Swedish Foreign Minister, appointed to deal with the Mosul question is still unable to agree. It is stated that M. Unden is holding out against the settlement proposed by Britain. —Reuter.

TURKEY ORDERS 50 FIGHTING PLANES.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Copenhagen.—Turkey has ordered 50 Durlumin single-seater fighting planes from Rohrbach Company. They will be equipped with 400-H. P. engines, capable of doing 300 miles an hour.—Reuter's Special.

CHRISTIAN DEPORTATION PROBLEM.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The question of the wholesale deportation of Christians by the Turks north of the provisional frontier was revived in the House of Commons. Major Ormsby-Gore said that the publication of General Laidoner's report was entirely a matter for the League of Nations, and added that Sir A. Chamberlain had been informed that refugees had reached Iraq, and were now congregating near Zakho to the number of 3,000. The Iraq Government was doing its utmost to support them with its slender resources, but unless relief was given many could scarcely survive the winter. His Majesty's Government was keenly alive to the position of these unfortunate people, and was doing all it could; but a supplementary estimate was necessary if more was to be done.

Commander Kenworthy suggested that help could be given by direct negotiations with the Turks.

Major Ormsby-Gore was understood to reply that the whole past of the Turkish Delegation to Geneva had not made us very hopeful regarding the situation.

Mr. J. H. Thomas asked whether it was not dangerous to discourage beforehand the possibilities of peace, and whether this and other questions might not be fruitful as the bargaining point for friendly negotiations with the Turks.

Major Ormsby-Gore entirely agreed with the Hon. member and said that what was wanted was peace in this part of the world. We entered into serious commitments particularly with regard to the Assyrian Christians, and intended to do our best to safeguard the future of the Christian minorities there.—Reuter.

BEDOUINS' ATTACK.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Beirut.—A French communique reports that a body of Bedouins attacked a village thirty miles East-South-East of Homs, on the Homs-Palmyra-Baghdad route, forcing a British convoy from Baghdad to return to Palmyra.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO SAVE SAUER FROM GALLOWS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Prague.—The explorer Sauer is a Czecho-Slovak. An appeal is being made to President Masaryk to intervene on his behalf and ask the support of Britain and France.

[Note.—A recent message stated that Sauer was sentenced to death by the Afghan Government for killing an Afghan apparently in self-defence.]—Reuter's Special.

COAL SUBSIDY BURDEN ON NATION.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

That the coal subsidy has cost the nation sixteen million sterling is revealed by Supplementary Estimates showing that the original estimate of ten millions has been exceeded by nine (?) millions. Simultaneously, estimates provide for £1,100,000 being the Government's share of the Wembley guarantee.—Reuter.

MAJOR GEN. SIR F. J. EUSTACE DEAD.

London, Dec. 8.—The death is announced of Major-General Sir Francis John Eustace.—Reuter's Special.

[Major-General Sir Francis John William Eustace was born in 1849. He joined the Royal Artillery in 1870. He was Commandant of the School of Gunnery for Royal Horse and Field Artillery (1901-04) and was promoted to be Major-General, on the Staff commanding the R. A., Aldershot, (1904-07). He was Colonel Commandant of the R. A. in 1919.]

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—Commander Locker-Lampson has been appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Foreign Office in succession to Mr. McNeil.—Reuter.

LALA LAJPATRAI

ELECTED TO ASSEMBLY UNOPPOSED.

NO OBJECTION RAISED BY SCRUTINY OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JULLUNDUR, Dec. 8.

As no objection was raised to-day at the time of the scrutiny to Lala Lajpatrai's nomination for election to the Legislative Assembly, Lala Hansraj withdrew his candidature and Lalajee has thus been elected unopposed.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL AT PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Paris.—Great interest is being taken in the case of a young woman, named Marcelle Monseil, otherwise known as Marthe Moreil, described in the press as "new Mata Hari", who was arrested on charge of being a spy in the service of a foreign Power for the purpose of enquiring into the aviation services of France. Marcelle Monseil, interrogated by the examining Magistrate, admitted being engaged in the work since March last on behalf of certain English merchants stated to be dealers in wireless apparatus. She stated she had been investigating the number, make and capacity of the aeroplanes at the bases at St. Nazaire, Bordeaux, Hyeres and St. Raphael and the organization of aerodromes.

Three other persons, stated to be Englishmen and for whom Marcelle Monceil worked, were subsequently brought before the Magistrate and examined secretly after which all four were taken to prison. It is stated that Marcelle Monceil nearly eluded the police as she had read in the papers news of the arrest of a man who, it is alleged, was also engaged in espionage whereupon Marcelle Monceil immediately destroyed documents she was carrying hidden in her clothing.—Reuter.

CIVIL SERVICES BILL.

"TIMES" PLEA FOR EXPEDITING.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The "Times" in a leader urging that there should be no further delay in the passing of the Government of India Civil Services Bill, says that the parliamentary history of the bill in the current year suggests that Government has not sufficiently realized the importance of expediting its passage and the force of the adage "bis dat qui cito dat." It emphasizes that legislation is necessary to safeguard the concessions already granted by the Government of India and also to maintain the reviving confidence of the Services and universities which provide the recruits. "There are other openings that may attract the best type of the under-graduate whom the universities train and India requires."—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED MURDER OF RICKSHAW COOLY.

CASE ADJOURNED.

SIMLA, Dec. 7.

The case in which Mansel Pleydell, Controller, Army Canteen Board, is alleged to have caused a rickshaw cooly's death came up for further hearing before Mr. A. Isar, 1st Class Magistrate this morning. During the week preceding to-day's hearing the accused applied for a second time to the Lahore High Court for the transfer of the case from Mr. Isar's court. Mr. Norman Edmunds and Bukshi Tekchand appeared on his behalf before the Hon'ble Mr. Zaffer Ali, Judge. After hearing counsel for the accused he rejected the application without calling the Government Advocate to appear. As soon as the proceedings commenced the court shrdlu aoinlui ngs commenced to-day, the defence counsel informed the court that he had given up the idea of calling more witnesses and consequently evidence for both sides closed. Arguments took only ten minutes.

Bukshi Dalip Singh, defence counsel, summed up his case by stating that the entire story of the prosecution was incompatible with the medical findings.

Mr. Sleem, Advocate for the Crown, argued that it was a "prima facie" case which the accused had got to face.

According to defence counsel medical evidence could not be disproved by the prosecution witnesses but Mr. Sleem held that medical science was not so positive as mathematical calculation. Direct evidence could not be overruled by mere opinions. Moreover, there was no unanimity of medical evidence on record.

The Magistrate said that he had 300 pages of record to go through and should like to study the case before proceeding further. The case, therefore, was adjourned till 9th instant.—A. P.

BEST TIME TO NEGOTIATE

SIR D. SARVADHIKARI OPTIMISTIC.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM AND INDIA GOVT.

Sir Deo Prasad Sarvadhikari, the third member of the Paddison deputation to South Africa, leaves for South Africa to-day. Sir Deo Prasad entertains hopes of the success of the deputation and believes that the atmosphere in South Africa is for the moment more favourable for deliberate consideration than it has been for some time in the near past. In the course of an interview Sir Deo Prasad granted to our representative he said that the deputation was charged with the duty of examining the status of Indians in South Africa, their economic condition, their standard of education and living and the grievances from all points of view and of all sections of the Indian society. He said that they had to report this to the Government of India as early as possible. He said, "we have to find out the varying points of view of different sections of Indians who from time to time approach the Government of India or people of India through various organisations and agencies for the improvement of their conditions." "The scope of the inquiry", Sir D. Sarvadhikari continued, "also included the consideration as to how far the scheme of voluntary repatriation has succeeded and how far it is voluntary.

NO NEGOTIATION.

Q.: Have you been asked to negotiate with the Union Government re the Indian question? Or are you merely to report on the situation to the Government of India?

A.: We have to report to the Government of India who may take up the matter as they may be advised. We have nothing to do with the Union Government except for obtaining information in connection with our survey.

Q.: Indians have been pressing for Round Table Conference. Do you fall in with the suggestion and do you think there is any likelihood of the Union Government accepting the demand?

A.: That is a matter which is not for me to answer. It is for the Government to decide. My personal views are well-known, but this is no time to ventilate them. I have been pressing for a Round Table Conference and similar other opportunities of an honourable and satisfactory settlement for the last five years in the Council of State and as well in the Assembly. But that has nothing to do with our Commission. What will happen is more than I can say.

Q.: What do you think of the Repatriation scheme?

A.: The scheme which, as I understand, was to be on a purely voluntary basis, was consented to by Mahatma Gandhi and subsequently endorsed by Mr. Andrews. It has been in operation for some time, but not with apparent success so far as the real issues are concerned. But this question will have to be carefully considered in all its bearings. The colour prejudice is always there, but that by itself would not have caused all the trouble if the economic menace had not begun to preponderate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

Q.: Do you think the Government of India has done all that is necessary to safeguard the interests of Indian residents? Don't you think a firmer attitude is called for on the part of Government of India?

A.: I am free to say that successive Governments of India have been trying to do all that is open and constitutional for them. We have often admitted this in the Council debates. Lord Hardinge, Lord Chelmsford and Lord Reading have all taken up a firm attitude within, of course, the limitations of the situation. Since it was accepted that every country has the right of determining the constitution of its peoples and its nationals the South African people and Government have been pressing their own points of view to the prejudice of the Indian and his vested and long established rights. The Indian Government has always pointed out to the South African Government, as the South African Government also admits that the bulk of Indians in South Africa who or whose forefathers had gone there on the invitation of South Africa and built it up, are Africa born and therefore entitled to be there if they choose to. International law absolutely forbids their being turned out from the country of their birth and that is why the "voluntary repatriation" scheme has been evolved and is being pressed home. One of the things agreed to under the Smuts-Gandhi pact was that all further emigration from India will stop and it has stopped. The quota of the Indian emigrants to South Africa is now limited to 18 per year for 3 provinces and only for special and necessary purposes were they allowed to go. The Smuts-Gandhi pact also agreed to the Indians being deprived of privileges received above the Gold tract and various other things were agreed upon under that pact which is the basis of what is now being pressed by the South African authorities. This does not seem to be sufficiently known to and appreciated by either Indians in South Africa or Indians here. We have to proceed on that basis and within those limitations.

EMPIRE SOLIDARITY ENDANGERED.

Q.: Don't you think the attitude of the South African Whites, if persisted in, is likely to endanger the solidarity of the Empire?

A.: That is bound to be so. The South African Whites of the extreme type have recognised that. But some of their spokesmen do not seem to care about it at all, and so long as their own narrow individual interests are safeguarded they do not seem to be concerned about the large imperial

(Continued on page 9.)

CENSURE ON BENGAL GOVT

ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council Government was defeated by eight votes in the motion for adjournment of the House and the result of the voting was received with cheers and cries of "resign" from the Swarajists and Nationalists benches.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, leader of the Swaraj Party, moved for the adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the recent treatment of political prisoners as evidenced by transfer on November 22 last of political prisoners Jagesh Chunder Ghose, Samananda Sen and Santosh Kumar Dutt from Berhampore Jail to Hazaribagh Jail without any sort of clothing or without giving them any notice to make provision for their journey. He said on the night of November 22 these three prisoners received a chit from the Jail Superintendent that they were wanted by the officer. At that time they had no clothes on the upper part of their body as they were taking some exercise. They were immediately marched before the Jailer and were told that they would have to take journey immediately from Berhampore to Hazaribagh. They asked for winter clothes, but no clothes were supplied. They wanted to go to their cells to get their clothes but it was refused. They were compelled to take their journey that very evening without any clothes. He questioned whether the Ordinance was being administered in the spirit and according to the letter of the law. Was there any justification for not allowing these prisoners to go and get their clothes from their cells? Was there any justification for dragging them away on a wintry night without any clothes to cover them? There could be justification only if the Government case was this, namely, that they were treating them in that way so that their lives might be ruined, so that even when they came out they would not be able to follow ordinary avocations of life, that their health might be undermined to such an extent that they might not carry on the work which they started—work for the freedom of their country. They talked of the dignity of this House. They could not protect their own citizens, even members of this House.—A. P.

(Message incomplete.)

PROSPECTS OF AGRICULTURE

SIR M. HABIBULLA'S ROSY PICTURE.

PUSA, Dec. 7.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture. The Hon. Sir Mahomed Habibulla Saheb Bahadur said they were now emerging from the financial stringency which is an inevitable result of the great war had rendered fresh expenditure on agricultural departments in India well-nigh impossible. The fact that in spite of this embargo provincial departments had during past five years increased instead of curtailing their activities was to his mind striking tribute to the persevering efforts of Provincial Governments and unflagging zeal of agricultural officers serving under them. Government of India on their part had also in face of adverse financial circumstances tried to contribute their quota in that direction. Besides maintenance and material expansion of institution at Pusa and Muktesar, the taking over from military authorities three dairy farms at Wellington, Karnal and Bangalore and those of activities of Institute of animal husbandry and dairying, Government had recently taken over the military creamery at Anand and propose to run it as dairy factory school.

SUGAR RESEARCH

The Coimbatore sugar research station had been brought under Imperial control and proposals had been sanctioned for its substantial expansion during the current year. Government had also steadily kept in mind claims of agricultural education especially in regard to veterinary and animal husbandry and dairying. The activities of Indian central cotton Committee in these years had been of immense benefit not only to Indian cultivators of cotton but also to cotton trade in general. Departments of agriculture in India had during this period lost the services of their most eminent and experienced officers. He was however happy to notice that as result of the labours of the Lee Commission of which he had the honour to be a member consideration which largely contributed to this unhappy result had been greatly minimised and they might confidently hope to count in future on sufficiency of suitable officers. Continuing, Sir Muhammed said stress on various rural problems such as production transport, marketing, growth of population and increasing pressure on land and improvement of the village system. He appealed to big landowners to co-operate with Government in dissemination of knowledge of modern improvements in agricultural practice through demonstration farms.

Concluding, Sir Muhammed said "As a result of pronouncements of the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy interest in Indian agriculture has recently been greatly stirred and if I may hazard an opinion we are, I think, on the threshold of an era of agricultural development which will in course of time place Indian agriculture on some high place as it is now in Europe and America and which will contribute to lasting prosperity of rural population of India." He acknowledged great help rendered by Dr. Glouston and the entire cadre of which he is the official head.—A. P.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

HINDUS ALL OUT FOR 255.

COLLAPSE AT THE END.

EUROPEANS BEGIN 2ND INNINGS.

EUROPEANS	.. .. ..	1st Innings	352
„	.. .. ..	2nd „ (FOR 1 WICKET)	81
HINDUS	.. .. ..	1st „	255

Tuesday was an ideal day for cricket and the Europeans were fortunate in having such excellent weather to field in. A cool breeze blew across the ground and the light was as true as it could be. Chandrarana and Godambe, the over-night batsmen, continued an interesting partnership which put on 57 runs. Chandarana though unorthodox in style kept his wicket intact admirably and contributed quite a useful number of runs. Godambe's exhibition was particularly good, in that, he played free and attractive cricket and fully justified his inclusion in the team. Jai was again successful with the bat for he compiled the highest individual score of his side. The early part of his innings consisted of cautious play, but he opened out as his runs increased and just before his dismissal he was batting very freely indeed. His luck seems to be phenomenal for he was dropped on two occasions, at 6 and 79. Vithal played a bright innings and was unfortunate in being dismissed. An attractive feature of his play was his apparent effortless easy action in executing strokes which sent the ball raging to the boundary. But in spite of this there is a sorry tale to tell. After being 211 for only 4 wickets, the rest of the side collapsed and, within 44 more runs, was entirely dismissed. There is only one explanation for this. Alexander had been put on to bowl as a last resource. The Hindu batsmen had not taken much notice of him, and the consequence was that first Vithal was caught in slips in lashing out to him, Deodhar fell at his first ball, and shortly after Jai hit the ball straight to Salter who was waiting for him at leg,—three of the Hindus' best bats lost within a span of 7 runs. And after this a consuming fit of nervousness seemed to assail the team. Howlett was making the ball bump a lot and batsmen would try to put him through slips with the result that catches were offered and more wickets fell. Naidu and S. M. Joshi formed the last wicket partnership and it looked as though the lengthy batsman would reduce a large portion of the arrears. But fate decreed otherwise for in stealing the last ball of the over S. M. Joshi was run out. Mr. Shums Tyebji, the umpire, can hardly hope to get support in his decision for to careful observers in the Press tent it was quite clear that the batsman was well within the crease when the wicket was broken. There is a golden rule in cricket which enjoins that whenever a doubt arises the benefit of it should always be given to the batsman. The strong batting side of the Hindus had been dismissed for 255 runs leaving them in arrears by 97 runs. Much credit is due to the Europeans' ground fielding which was superb and without blemish. It is true that some catches were dropped, but the ground fielding more than atoned for this. The field was well placed out by Travers who also displayed good leadership in the management of his bowlers and tactics in general. The Europeans began their second innings and after losing the first wicket Hesie and Phillips got associated and this looks like another record partnership. A regrettable factor of the day was the unsporting behaviour of a section of the crowd consisting of Parsis who seemed determined on denying that popular Hindu player, C. K. Naidu, a sporting chance to play. Before every ball they booed and jeered and were generally guilty of conduct which can only be appropriately described by the word "caddish." Happily these rowdies did not belong to any respectable Parsi club, and they were probably the "riff-raff" who had collected to barrack the Hindu team.

THE PLAY IN DETAIL.

Tuesday morning proved to be an ideal one for cricket. A gentle breeze blew across the pitch and there was promise of a cool day of fielding for the Europeans. Howlett was entrusted with the attack from the police court end and Chandarana glanced him to leg for a brace. At the other end Hughes-Hallett conceded a single to Godambe and Chandarana missed three leg hits. Howlett bowled a no-ball in his second over and Godambe obtained three runs as a result of Campbell failing to pick up a drive. Off the other bowler, Godambe got a lucky snick for two followed by a single and Hughes-Hallett conceded a wide in the same over. A weak stroke by Godambe to leg realised a single and the batsman crossed over to face Hughes-Hallett. A pretty stroke into the gully crossed the line and with another single Godambe stole the over. Howlett bowled a maiden over. Chandarana got a single to leg off Hughes-Hallett and after Godambe had taken another. Chandarana stole the over with a third. Missing the first four balls he cut the fifth neatly for one run and Godambe also got a run as the result of a leg-bye. Godambe drove a full-toss by Hughes-Hallett for a single and Chandarana crossed over to face the fast bowler with a leg-bye. Poking the first ball over slips' heads to the boundary he glanced the next prettily for a single and Godambe played the rest of the over back to the bowler. At 44 Vezey replaced Hughes-Hallett at the pavilion-end and Chandarana scored a fine four on the off. A change was also made at the Bori Bander end when Harrison took on. An excellent stroke into the gully by Godambe realised one run the rest of the over being unproductive. Godambe was playing pretty cricket and the runs came steadily. A neat leg glide to the boundary raised the total to the half century after roughly an hour of batting. A couple of singles gave place to a hit for two by Godambe off Harrison. The latter was maintaining a good length but Godambe played him confidently. With a single he crossed oven to face Travers who had replaced Vezey at the Gymkhana end. A single off the last ball of the over put 60 on the board. The next one proved to be a maiden and then Chandarana stole a single in Travers' over. A good length ball by Harrison was the left-hander's undoing for Ward caught him behind the wicket. (61—2—22). Chandarana had played a very useful innings and had kept his wicket intact for 70 minutes without giving a chance. Moreover the partnership had added 57 runs. Jai opened his account with a snick to the boundary off Harrison. Hughes-Hallett relieved Travers and was hit to the mid-on boundary by Godambe who obtained a brace off the next with pretty glance to leg. Jai drove Howlett, who took on from the police court end—for a single and then Godambe scored a couple off the next ball which was incidentally a no-ball.

STEADY BATTING.

Hughes-Hallett had his field placed well back on the boundary for Jai but the batsman was not to be drawn and obtained singles by cautious strokes. He was given a life by Harrison in the slips off the fast bowler. Godambe reached his half century with two successive boundaries followed by a single off Hughes-Hallett. Campbell relieved Hughes-Hallett at the pavilion end and conceded four singles in his first over. A chop into slips by Jai brought the score to 90. Godambe glanced Howlett for a single and Jai skied him dangerously near Phillips who just failed to reach it. In Campbell's next over each batsman took a single and Jai obtained three with a prettoy leg glide. Godambe stole the over with a chop into the gully and then played a maiden over from Howlett. A single by Jai and a couple by Godambe caused the first century to appear after one hour and fifty minuteso of batting. The latter reached 60 with a chop into the gully which realised a run Jai stole a run off a soft one and Godambe put Campbell to leg for a couple. The latter however was clean bowled in stepping out to Howlett who got his leg stump. (106—3—66). Godambe had played faultless cricket for one hour and forty five minutes. Vithal succeeded him and Jai opened his shoulders to Campbell whom he lifted to the leg boundary and then placed to mid-on for a single. Vithal brought the same bowler round neatly to the leg boundary and then stole the next over with a single to third man. Howlett conceded three runs in his next over. Vithal survived an appeal for a catch behind the wicket by Ward. Crossing over to face Howlett with a single he batted a maiden over. Vithal gave a very difficult chance by touching Howlett through slips to the boundary. At the other end Jai hit Campbell to the leg boundary and then each batsman bagged a single. 130 appeared on the board after two hours and twenty minutes of play. Jai was quite at home with Campbell and lifted him to the leg boundary. Harrison replaced Howlett and Vithal hoisted 140 up with a hit to the off for two. Another single gave him the opportunity of facing Hughes-Hallett who had replaced Campbell at the Gymkhana end. The first ball was driven for a single and Jai obtained three with a stroke to leg, Vithal stealing the over with another single. A trio of singles caused 150 to appear. Vithal took Hughes-Hallett full on the bat and put him to square leg for a single. Two more singles gave place to a fine four by Jai followed by a single by each batsman. Vithal hit Harrison to mid-on for a couple and hit the last ball for a single. A change was rung at the pavilion end where Travers took charge of the attack. The second ball was hit to leg by Vithal and Jai placed the next for a single. A leg glide off the fourth brought Vithal a couple and the fifth and sixth were unproductive. The lunch interval arrived with the total score standing at 166 of which Jai and Vithal were responsible for 46 and 29 respectively.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

On resumption after lunch Howlett was entrusted with the attack from the Bori Bunder end each batsman getting a single to leg while Jai took a third before the over came to an end. Jai drove Traver's first ball into the country for a single and Vithal smacked the next to the off-boundary raising the score to 170. In Howlett's over Jai had a narrow escape from being run out Vithal refusing the run. But he cut the bowler nicely for a single and crossed over to face the European skipper. He played him to Campbell whose overthrow resulted in a boundary and when another single was scored 180 was hoisted on the board. Meanwhile Jai had passed his half century. After scoring a single off, Howlett's last bial. Jai first glanced Travers to the leg boundary and then drove him to the pavilion for four. He again sneaked the over with a fierce drive to cover. A good length ball from Howlett was neatly put to square leg for a single and Vithal obtanied another on the off. Howlett was pitching them down very fast and it was a difficult matter to drive his good length deliveries. Vithal entered into the spirit of the moment and smote Travers to the long boundary and then had two hard ones well fielded by Hosie and Campbell, two more singles being scored before the end of the over. Jai hoisted the second century by getting Howlett away to fine leg for two and then Howlett asked ofor a new ball and gave away a single to the same batsman. Alexander came on to bowl in place of Travers and Jai scored a single in his first over. Howlett's next over produced two runs, a single going to each batsman. Vithal lifted Alexander's firs tball to the screen, the next four were unproductive and the last was treated to a hard smack which was well fielded by Campbell 210 appeared when Jai hit a bumpy one from the fast bowler to square leg. Jai hit Alexander into the country for a single but Vithal was held by Travers in slips off the same bowler. (211—4—45). The Hindu skipper's innings was made up of free cricket and had lasted 80 minutes.

ROT SETS IN.

Deodhar who succeeded him was bowled with his first ball (211—5—0). The next man in was Naidu who spoilt the hat trick. The Parsee section across the way was jubilant and took pains to show it, but the opposition next door to the press tent was not to be outdone and replied though in more subdued and refined fashion. A fresh disaster was averted by Harrison muffing a catch from Naidu in the slips, off Howlett, his second catch of the day. Jai was also given a life in slips this time by Hughes-Hallett off the same bowler. To celebrate this Jai brought his own score to 80 with a single but succumbed to a catch by Salter when hitting Alexander to leg. (218—6—80). Mahale opened his account with a stroke into the gully for three and a little later on drove Alexander to the off boundary while. Naidu obtained four by glancing Howlett. Salter came in for applause by stopping a vicious drive from the lengthy batsman who did not seem at all comfortable. Mahale was unfortunate in the manner of his dismissal. He actually played Howlett but could not prevent the ball from hitting his wicket. (231—7—7). Pardeshi joined Naidu and the pair proceeded cautiously but the newcomer did not stay long as he was caught in slips by Hosie off Howlett (234—8—1). S. S. Joshi broke his duck with a leg glide to the boundary and then. Naidu let drive at Alexander and sent him to the long boundary. There was still another disaster to come for in playing forward to Howlett. S. S. Joshi touched a fast one into Travers' safe hands in slips. (242—9—4). S. M. Joshi was the last man in and now Naidu began to wake up. He first took two runs off Alexander, then hit him right out of the ground, and ended up by stealing the over with a single. In Howlett's next over he hit a four but in stealing the last run Joshi was run out. (255—10—0). The Hindus were 97 runs in arrears on the first innings results.

EUROPEANS' SECOND KNOCK.

Salter and Phillips came out to open the Europeans' second innings at 4-20, the former facing the bowling of Chandarana who took on from the police court end. Salter run out a leg bye and Phillips scored a single. S. M. Joshi took charge of the bowling from the pavilion end and Phillips took a run off his first delivery Salter obtaining another. Chandarana's last ball was put to square leg for a couple by Phillips.

The first wicket fell in Joshi's next over, Salter being held by Navle (7—1—2). Hosie joined Phillips and the latter hoisted the first decade with a two followed by a single. The same batsman hit the slow bowler to the leg boundary and then placed him for a single. Phillips hoisted 20 up with a drive to the off boundary. S. S. Joshi chased a drive of Phillips and prevented a boundary being scored. Phillips caused 30 to appear with a single off the fast bowler. Hosie brought off a pretty leg stroke which realised a single. In the same over Phillips scored another single and Hosie drove the ball to the off boundary. Phillips seemed well set for after driving Joshi to the off for four he pull him round to the leg boundary. At this stage Naidu replaced Chandarana at the Bori Bunder end and was pulled to the leg boundary by Hosie. A single followed by a brace caused the half century to be hoisted after 40 minutes of play and Hosie greeted this with a bodndary hit to the off. Runs came in singles until Phillips cut Naidu through slips for four and Hosie executed a similar stroke and caused 70 to be hoisted. Naidu gave place to S. E. Joshi who dished up some good stuff. Hosie stole the next over with a single and runs came steadily. Phillips hit S. S. Joshi to the screen and the score reached 75 after an hour's batting. Chandarana replaced S. S. Joshi at the police court end and bowled a maiden over Hosie seemed to treat Joshi with exaggerated caution. Jai replaced the latter at the pavilion end and stumps were drawn for the day after his over the score being 81, Phillips and Hosie being unbeaten with 47 and 31 respectively.

EUROPEANS 1ST INNINGS.

M. G. Salter c Navle b Chandarana	12
G. C. Phillips b Chandarana	94
A. L. Hosie run out	88
G. A. Alexander b Chandarana	46
I. P. F. Campbell c Navle b S. M. Joshi	18
H. P. Ward b Naidu	16
N. Hughes-Hallett st. Navle b S. M. Joshi	41
F. G. Travers l.b.w. b S. S. Joshi	8
P. T. Harrison c Deodhar b S. M. Joshi	6
A. Vezey b Chandarana	14
W. Howlett not out	5
Extras	4
Total	352

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M. H. Chandarana	35	4	109	4
C. K. Naidu	10	1	46	1
S. M. Joshi	46.3	5	151	3
S. R. Godambe	5	0	29	0
S. S. Joshi	8	1	18	1
K. G. Pardeshi	1	0	5	0

EUROPEANS 2ND INNINGS.

M. G. Salter c Navle b S. M. Joshi	2
G. C. Phillips batting	47
A. L. Hosie batting	31
Extras	1
Total (for 1 wkts)	81

HINDUS—1ST INNINGS.

J. G. Navle c Harrison b Howlett	0
M. H. Chandarana c Ward b Harrison	22
S. R. Godambe b Howlett	62
L. P. Jai, c Salter b Alexander	80
P. Vithal c Travers b Alexander	45
D. B. Deodhar, b Alexander	0
C. K. Naidu not out	25
H. A. Mahale b Howlett	7
K. G. Pardeshi c Hosie b Howlett	1
S. S. Joshi c Travers b Howlett	4
S. M. Joshi run out	0
Extras	9
Total	255

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howlett	36	9	62	5
Travers	10	0	45	0
Hughes-Hallett	10	0	42	0
Vezey	2	0	10	0
Harrison	7	1	18	1
Campbell	9	0	40	0
Alexander	11	3	29	3

INDIA'S FITNESS TO GOVERN HERSELF.

DR. RUTHERFORD'S OPINION.

BANGALORE, Dec. 7.

Addressing the Bangalore District Congress Committee Dr. Rutherford, ex-member of Parliament said that the British Imperialists declared that India was not fit to govern herself. He asked what was England's fitness to govern and said it was the power of speech that made Lord Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George famous. On that ground, he said, India's capacity to govern was established. He had heard Indian leaders speak with fierce eloquence and influence for the last 40 years. He left the Liberal Party 18 years ago as he thought that the Party was getting more and more Imperialistic and did not do justice to India when in power. He was disappointed with the Morley-Minto reforms and characterised them as futile. He joined the Labour Party because he was convinced that that Party was out to see justice done to everybody in the British Empire and because it believed India to be as fit for liberty as Ireland or Wales. "The Labour Party has passed resolutions pledging itself to give India home rule and they mean to do it." Explaining the attitude of the Party when in Government he said they might have made fine gesture or declared their faith in granting self-government to India. But the Party was in office and not in power. They could not bring any measure for India's liberty as it would have been swept away by the Liberal and Conservative majority. They were as a party pledged to see India free. If they could they would keep her not in the British Empire but in the British Commonwealth tied together by affection and mutual ideals.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA SPIRITUALISTIC CONFERENCE.

The 3rd Session of the All-India Spiritualistic Conference will be held at Cawnpore during the Congress week. The exact date will be shortly fixed. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., has consented to preside. Those having some personal experience of spirit-communication or representing an association will be regarded as delegates. All spiritualists in India, Psychic or spiritualistic bodies are earnestly requested to attend the session. Important matters regarding the spread of spiritualism will be considered. The Conference proposes to deal with experimentation, doctrine and propaganda of Spiritualism. All papers to be read in the Conference should be addressed to Mr. V. D. Rishi, Girgaon, Bombay, till the 15th December.

GANDHIJI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

"EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH."

Mahatma Gandhi's Reminiscences are being translated for "Young India" by Mr. Mahadeo Desai from 'Nava Jivan." The following is the first instalment which appeared in the latest number of "Young India":—

At the instance of some of my nearest co-workers I agreed four or five years ago to write my autobiography and also made the start. But I had scarcely turned over the first sheet when riots broke out in Bombay and the work remained where it was. This was followed by series of events which culminated in my imprisonment at Yeravda. Sjt. Jeramdas who was a fellow prisoner with me there asked me to leave every thing else and finish writing the autobiography. I sent him the reply that I had already framed a course of study for myself, and that I could not think of the autobiography before going through the course. I should indeed have finished the autobiography had I had my full innings at Yeravda. But there was still a year left to reach the task, when I was discharged. Swami Anand has now repeated the proposal, and as I have finished the history of Satyagraha in South Africa, I am tempted to undertake the autobiography for "Navajivan." The Swami wanted me to write it separately for publication as a book. But I have no spare time. I could only write a chapter week by week. Something has to be written for "Navajivan" every week. Why should it not be the autobiography? The Swami agreed to the proposal, and here am I at the autobiography. But a God-fearing friend had his doubts, which he shared with me on the day of my silence. "What has set you on this adventure?" he said. "Writing an autobiography is a practice peculiar to the West. I know of no one in the East who has not come under the Western influence having written one. And what will you write? Supposing you reject to-morrow the things you hold as principles to-day? Or supposing you revise in future your plans of to-day? Is it not likely that the men who shape their conduct on the authoroity of your word, spoken or written, would be misled? Don't you think you would be better advised in writing nothing like an autobiography just yet, if at all?"

The argument had some effect on me. But it is not my purpose to atempt a real autobiography. I simply want to tell the story of my numerous experimenots with truth and as my life is nothing but those experiments, it is time that the story will take the shape of an autobiography. But I will not mind it, if every page of it speaks only of my experiments. I believe or at any rate natter myself with the belief that a connected account of all these experiments will not be without benefit to the reader. My experiments on the political field are now known not only to India but to on certain extent to the 'civilised' world. For me they have not much value, and the title of "Mahatma" that they have won for me has therefore even less. Often the title has deeply pained me and there is not a moment I could recall when it might be said to have tickled me. But I would certainly like to narrate my experiments on the spiritual field which are known only to myself and from which I have derived such power as I have to work on the political field. If the experiments are really spiritual, then there can be no room for self raise. They will only add to my humility. As I reflect more and more, and look back on my past, my limitations are ever so much vivid to me. What I want to achieve, what I have been strowing and pining for these thirty years, is self-realisation, i.e. to see God face to face, *i.e.* to attain *Moksha*. I live and move and have my being in the pursuit of this goal. All that I do by way of speaking or writing and all my ventures in the political field are directed to the same end. But as I have all along believed that what is possible for one is possible for all, my experiments have not been conducted in the closet, but in the open, and I do not think that that fact detracts from their spiritual character. There are somethings done which are known only to oneself and one's Maker. These are clearly incommunicable. Those experiments I am about to relate are not such. But they are spiritual or rather moral, for religion is morality. Only such matters of religion that can be tackled as much by children as by the young and the old, will be included in this story. If I can narrate them in a dispassionate and humble spirit many another experimenter will find in them provision for his onward march. Far be it from me to claim any degree of perfection for these experiments. I claim for them nothing more than does a scientist who though he conducts his experiments with the utmost accuracy, forethought and minuteness, never claims any finality about his conclusions, and keeps an open mind regarding them. I have gone through deep self-introspection, searched myself through and through, and examined and analysed every psychological situation. And yet I am far from claiming any finlaity, or infallibility about the conclusions I have arrived at. One claim I do indeed make and it is this. For me they are absolutely correct, and seem for the time being to be final. For if they were not, I should base no action on those conclusions. But I have at every step carried out the process of ascentence or rejection and acted accordingly. And so long as my acts satisfy my reason and my heart, I must firmly adhere to the original conclusions.

If I had only to discuss academic principles, I should clearly not attempt an autobiography. But my purpose being to give an account of various practical applications of those principles, I have given the articles I propose to write the title, 'the story of my experiments with truth.' These will of course include experiments with non-violence, celibacy and other principles of conduct believed to be distinct from truth. But for me truth is the sovereign principle, and includes numerous other principles. This truth is not only truthfulness in word, but truthfulness in thought also, and not only the relative truth of our conception, but the Absolute Truh, the Eternal Principle, that is God. There are innumerable definitions of God, because His manifestations are innumerable. They overwhelm me with wonder and awe and for a moment stun me. But I worship God as Truth only. He alone is Real, all else is unreal. I have not yet found Him, but I am after Him. I am prepared to sacrifice the things dearest to me in pursuit of this quest. Even if the sacrifice demanded be my very life I hope I am prepared to give it. But as long as I have not realised this Absolute Truth, so long must I hold by the relative truth as I have conceived it. That relative truth must, meanwhile, by my beacon, my shield and buckler. Though this path is strait and narrow and sharp as the razor's edge, for me it has been straightest and easiest. Even my Himalayan blunders have seemed trifling to me because I have kept strictly to this path. For the path has saved me from coming to grief, and I have gone forward according to my lights. Often in my progress have I had faint glimpses of the absolute Truth, God, and the conviction that He is only Real, all else is unreal, is daily growing upon me. Let my world, that is, those who dread this or who keep themselves in touch with me, know how the conviction has grown upon me, let them share my exporiments and share also my conviction if they can. The conviction has also ben growing on me that whatever is possible for me is possible for even a child, and I have sound reasons for so saying. The instruments for the quest of truth are as easy as they are difficult. They may appear quite impossible to an inflated person, and quite possible to an innocent child. The seeker after Truth should be humbler than the dust. The world crushes the dust under its feet, but the seeker after Truth should so humble himself that even the dust could crush him. Onl then, and not till then, will he have a glimpse of Truth. The dialogue between Vasistha and Vishwamitra makes this abundantly clear. Christianity and Islam also amply bear it out.

EXPERIMENTS IN SATYAGRAH.

If anything that I write in these articles strike the reader as smacking of pride, he must take it that there is something wrong with my quest, and that my glimpses are no more than mirage. Let hundreds like me perish, but let the Truth triumph. Let us not reduce the standard of Truth even by hair's breadth in judging erring mortals like me.

I hope and pray that no one will regard the dicta interspersed in the following chapters as authoritative. The experiments narrated should be regarded as illustrations in the light of which every one may carry on his own experiments according to his own inclination and capacity. I trust that to that limited extent, that is as illustrations they will be very helpful. Because I am going to conceal or understate no ugly things that must be told. I hope to acquaint the reader fully with all my faults and errors. My purpose is to describe experiments in the science of Satyagraha and not at all to describe how good I am. In judging myself I shall try to be as harsh as truth, as I want others also to do likewise, and measuring myself by that standard I must exclaim with Surdas:

'Where is there a wretch so wicked and loathsomoe as I? I have forsaken my Maker; so faithless have I been.'

For it is an unbroken torture to me that I am stioll s who I fully know governs every breath of my life, and whose offspring I am. I know that it is the evil passions within that keep me so far away from Him, and yet I cannot get away from them.

But I must close. I can take up the actual story only in the next chapter.

MAHATMA AT WARDHA.

INTENDED VISIT TO MAHARASHTRA.

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 8.

Mahatma Gandhi arrives in Wardha this week. He will put up at the Satyagraha Ashram here till the Congress. In view of his failing health and particularly his recent fast Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has appealed to the people of this province to give him complete rest and show their regard towards him by restraining all desire for 'darshan' or interviews. The Mahatmaji intends to visit Maharashtra some time after the Congress after which it is probable he may visit this province again.—(A. P.)

FURTHER SAFEGUARDING RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

In the House of Commons, last night, after discussion on the report stage three safeguarding resolutions passed in the committee last week were confirmed and embodied in a special finance bill entitled the Safeguarding of Industries and Customs Duties Bill which was formally read the first time.—Reuter.

WILD EXCITEMENT IN RUBBER MARKET.

London Dec. 8.—There was wild excitement in the rubber market yesterday owing to the accumulation of the week-end orders. Subsequently, profit-taking occurred in some directions, and final quotations were below the best, but the tone was confident.—Reuter.

CONGRESS AND NON-CO-OPERATION.

NEED FOR ENDING THE CAMOUFLAGE.

(BY YAKUB HASAN)

There is no doubt that the Cawnpore congress will consist almost entirely of the Swarajists. The Patna resolutions are sure to be adopted there. Swarajya Party will thus become the Indian National Congress and will cease to be a mere party. The Council work that is now carried on in the name of the Swarajya Party will henceforth be conducted under the name and authority of the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi and his diminished band of No-changers being in a negligible minority can no longer expect to control the policy of the Congress or to treat the overwhelming majority of the Swarajists as if they form a sub-Section in charge of a particular branch of the Congress activity. Under the altered circumstances, Mahatma Gandhi and the No-changers cannot consistently remain in the Congress if they still have "religious and other conscientious objections against entering the legislatures."

Mahatmaji, who was the sole director of Non-Co-operation Congress from September 1920 to December 1924, and is the director as well as the President of the Congress this year, will have to lay down his sceptre at Cawnpore, and though, like any other annual functionary, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be the President of the Congress during the year 1926, Pandit Motilal Nehru, the present leader of the Swarajya Party, will become the Director of the Swarajya Congress. I have great regard, even admiration and love, for Pandit Motilal Nehru for his many estimable qualities of head and heart, but I am afraid he has not got that kind of capability that makes a good and successful general. His injudicious threats of disciplinary action have very nearly upset that discipline on which Deshbandhu laid so much store and upon which the Swarajya Party was rightly complimented even by its opponents, and some of the most important Swarajist leaders are already driven into open revolt.

It is commonplace but true that the success of a campaign depends entirely on the ability of the man who has the supreme command of the forces. Congress would never have embarked upon the perilous course of Non-co-operation if a man of Mahatmaji's extraordinary personality was not available to direct and control the movement. We cannot think of the Riff movement without Abdul Karim, of the Egyptian struggle without Zaglul, of the Turkish triumph without Mustapha Kemal and of the new Persian Republic without Rizakhan. People had implicit faith in Mahatmaji and rose as one man to do his bidding unquestioningly. Can the command of the Non-Co-operation forces with Civil Disobedience as their arms and ammonitions be transferred from Mahatmaji, and be entrusted to Pandit Motilal Nehru with the same unhesitating confidence as was invariably shown by all countries in their supreme leaders in the most critical periods of their history?

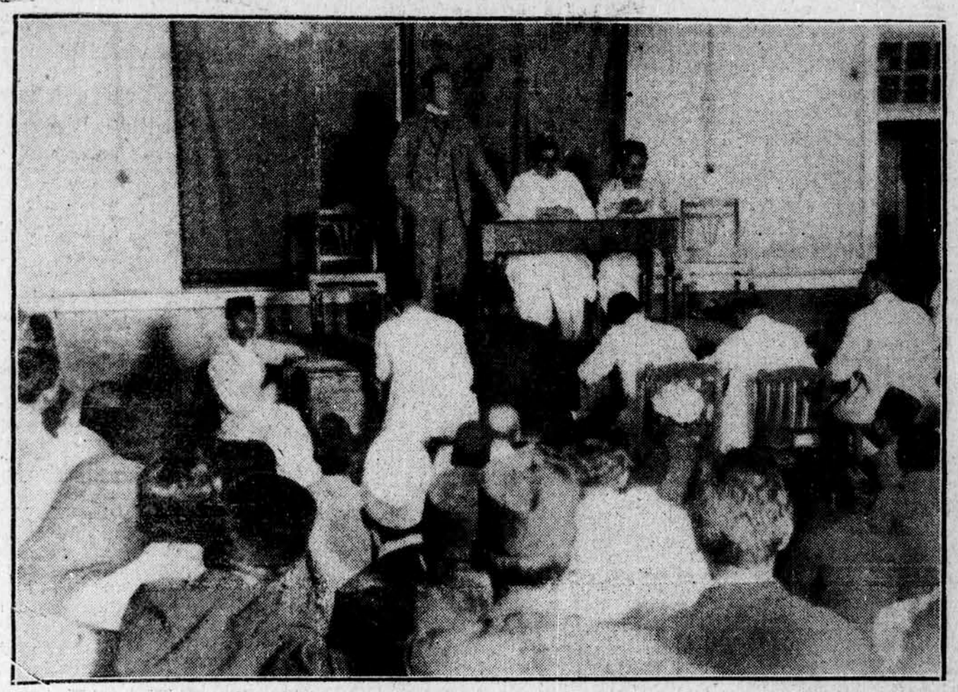
This question will raise a smile on many a face. They will say that I am talking of Non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience as if the former is a living formidable force and the latter a magazine ready to be let off at a spark. If it is true that Non-Co-operation movement has no vitality left in it and civil disobedience is only an election cry as confessed by a Swarajist leader, why keep up the empty show and make ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of the world? We must remember that the whole world watched with eagerness, even with hopefulness, this novel experiment of non-violent Non-Co-operation. The thinking men in all countries saw great possibilities in this movement of Mahatmaji's creation. If it was only worked up with perseverence and without deviation from the course that was chalked out for it, and if its director had not lost nerve and got panic-striken at one or two untoward incidents that were bound to happen in spite of all humanly possible precautions, this great movement would have undoubtedly succeeded; and its success would have demonstrated to the whole world that the will-force of an unarmed subject race when developed and organised on the right lines can overpower even the armed physical forces of the mightiest nation on the Eart India has lost that splendid opportunity of forging and wielding that instrument of great potentiality for her own as well as the world's good when she practically abandoned Non-Co-operation in 1922.

It is the irony of fate that the Non-Co-operation movement should now be placed in the hands of the very people who, the Bengalis under the leadership of Deshbandhu Das, the Maharashtras under the guidance of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the Madrasis led by the late Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, fought tooth and nail at Calcutta to thwart Mahatmaji and opposed his momentous resolution of Non-Co-operation; who made the virtue of the necessity and threw in their lot with the movement at Nagpur when they saw that the whole country was at the back of Mahatmaji, and who, as soon as Mahatmaji was shut up in jail, raised the banner of revolt and started the Swarajya Party and thus dealt a fatal blow to Non-Co-operation. It would be pathetic indeed if these very people persist in keeping up the carcase after having killed its soul beyond any hope of resurrection.

Let us hope that Mahatmaji has at least succeeded in his attempt to purify Indian politics and in teaching us that even in politics honesty is the best policy. Let us, therefore, take stock of the present situation and honestly acknowledge that Non-Co-operation with the present Government as a practical programme has ceased to exist. Swarajists admit that they have departed from their original Juhu programme of "Uniform, consistent and continuous obstruction." The fact that they have passed certain money grants, sat on Council Committees and placed two of the ablest Swarajists at the head of the Legislative Assembly and the Central Provinces Council looks more like co-operating with the Government in working the Reforms for what they are worth than otherwise. This was only an earnest of what the Swarajist offered to do if the Government will only give a mere guesture to indicate that there is a change of heart on its part. In other words all that the Swarajists wanted the Government to do was to give them an excuse to convert without loss of self-respect and prestige, their nominal Non-Co-operation into actual co-operation. What a sad downfall from the high pedestal from which the late Deshbandhu raised the war-cry of destroying the Councils from within when he formed the Swarajya Party!

It cannot be denied that the Non-Co-operation movement has brought about a great upheaval in the country. It has uprooted the traditional loyalty and completely destroyed the faith of the people in the British Government; and the slave mentality is so thoroughly replaced by the Non-Co-operation mentality that national co-operation between India and England in the matter of the governance of this country can never be thought of as practical politics. A party may now and then, sometime the Liberal, somewhere the Non-Brahmin, in the near future the Responsive Co-operationist, and "under certain conditions" the Swarajist, may co-operate with the present Government by way of temporary expediency in the transitory period, but the country at large with God's help will never co-operate. As long as it is only a party that uses Non-Co-operation as a camouflage, India herself is not compromised, but when that party is on the eve of capturing the Congress and making its party programme the programme of the Congress and thereby that of the country, it is time that Congress honorably censes to be the Non-Co-operation Organization in name as it is in practice.

INDIAN PROPAGANDA ABROAD.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

Major David Graham Pole emphasizing the need for Indian propaganda in England, at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Monday evening.

LALAJI AT VILE PARLE.

Photo by V. D. Dabholkar.

Lala Lajpat Rai and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on the steps of the Tilak Mandir of the Lokamanya Seva Sandh, Vile Parle, on the occasion of the unveiling of the portrait of Deshbandhu Das on Monday.

TOLERANCE IN ISLAM.

(Continued from page 6.)

has very adequately pricked the bubble of Parsi tradition it is the renowned Professor of Persian at Cambridge. This is what Prof. Browne avers:—

"It is often supposed that the choice offered by the warriors of Islam was between the Quran and the sword. This, however, is not the fact, for Magians (Parsis) as well as Christians and Jews, were permitted to retain their religion, being merely compelled to pay a jizya or poll-tax; a perfectly just arrangement, inasmuch as non-Muslim subjects of the Caliphs were necessarily exempt both from military service and from the alms (Sadaqat) obligatory on the Prophet's followers."

A Fictfon Demolished.

The concluding portion of the Charter, discovered Dr. Mingana, is a concrete fact which demolishes the fiction of Mr. Dewhurst.

"Because God has placed in the hands of the Commander of the Faithful the management of the affairs of His servants, and laid on him the burden of His land and His countries, he governs his subjects with vigilant eyes, watches over their welfare with great care, and works for their prosperity with a solicitude which removes all their anxiety, joins all their ropes together, fills their pastures with grass, and fulfils all their eager desires. In this solicitude participate not only Muslims, but also those with whom he is on terms of alliance whether they be near or far, and those of his different subjects from the People of the Book who stand within the limits of the terms of the 'pact of protection' guaranteed by the convention of the Shar', concerning the Dhimmah. The shadow of kindness extends to them all, and to it their eyes and their ears bear witness.

I brought thy petition to the notice of the Commander of the Faithful and informed him that thou wast the worthiest of thy people in devotion and the nearest of them all to goodness in saintliness and other accomplishments, and that thou wast possessed of qualities and merits which singled there out from all of them, and that thou hadst contained in thee all the pre-requisities, provisions, and qualifications of the Catholicate known to thy people. With me there was a deputation of Christians well versed in the regulations affecting this high office, and they submitted that after a careful and searching examination of thy claim they had come to the conclusion that they were in need of a Catholic to look after their affairs and minister to their collective needs, and that by a spontaneous and unanimous decision they had acquiesced in thy elevation to the headship of their religion for regulating their affairs, satisfying their needs, and rendering justice to the strongest and the weakest among them. They asked for the confirmation of thy election in form of a charter which would place it on solid basis and unassailable foundations.

The Charter to Christians.

The Commander of the Faithful ordered, therefore that their request be granted and their wish be gratified. The Charter of the highest inamate of Islam—may its orders be always crowned with success—is hereby granted thee to be the Catholics of the Nestorian Christians inhabiting the "City of Peace" and all the lands of the countries of Islam; thou art empowered to act as their head and the head also of those Greeks, Jacobites, and Melchites, whether represented here or not, who might oppose them in any country; thou art singled out from all thy co-religionists to wear the known insignia of the Catholicate in your Churches and meeting houses of your devotions, without any Archbishop, or Bishop, or Deacon, having right to wear them or share them with thee; they are a mark of their dependence on the dignity and the high office to which thou hast been promoted. If the above-mentioned clerics enters through the door of contention with thee and recalcitrance against thee, or treads in the path of revolt against thy orders, or refuses to accept thy decisions, or disturbs thy peace, he will be prosecuted and punished for his conduct, until he retraces his steps and his obstinacy is broken in order that others may be deterred from adopting a similar course and the enactments of your Canons may be preserved in their entirety.

Following the precedent sanctioned by the imams, his predecessors, in their dealings with the Catholics, thy predecessors, the Commander of the Faithful does also hereby bestow upon thee and upon thy followers the statutory prerogatives: thy life and prosperity and those of thy people will be protected; great care will be taken in the promotion of your welfare; your ways of interring your dead will be respected, and your Churches and monasteries will be protected. In all this we are in conformity with the method adopted by the Orthodox Caliphs with your predecessors, a method that has been followed by the high imams,—my predecessors—may God be pleased with them—in their interpretation of the terms of our Convention with you: that we shall be satisfied with you by your payment of the capitation tax, levied upon the males of your community who have passed the age of the minority, and who are rational and solvent; that all your females and your males in their minority shall be exempt from it; and that it shall be levied once a year in strict conformity with the kindly rules of the Shar.

The Commander of the Faithful was also gracious to be willing to mediate between Christian communities in their law-suits in order to exact justice from the strong in favour of the weak, and to direct to the right path anyone who was straying from it; to look after them according to the requirements of their religion, and to follow it in its clear path and straight course.

Be though worthy of all these favours granted to thee, which fulfil the desires of thy soul, and set up prayers and invocations for the Commander of the Faithful as a token of thy gratitude and a sign of thy allegiance. It is also the duty of all Archbishops, Priests, and Bishops of the above-named denominations to show submission in this way to the Commander of the Faithful, and to meet his kindness with subordination and obedience."

BEST TIME TO NEGOTIATE.

(Continued from page 7.)

interests involved. The Government of India and the British Government have been consistently trying to impress upon the South African Government the sanctity of imperial obligations and pledges, but not with any marked success so far. The door for further understanding and conversations is, however, open and the object of our deputation is to get unassailable facts from all points of view which may serve as a basis of further and effective consultations through the proper channels. There is, unfortunately, an atmosphere of aloofness, nay almost hostility about the present Government of India's commission which I do not understand and which I deplore. Unless I felt convinced that it was highly important to make these investigations and surveying with which the Commission has been entrusted and report results very early, in fact, before the South African Government takes up the Class Areas Bill finally in February, I should not have consented to join the deputation which I am doing at a very great disadvantage and with extreme difficulty. It must be known to the public that in doing this I had to withdraw my Council of State candidature about which according to all accounts I had a very hopeful outlook. The election would have been over in another fortnight, after which to go would have suited me much more. But, it was strongly impressed upon me and I felt and agreed that even this fortnight could not be spared at the highly critical moment of the Indo-South African negotiations an immediate, nay, emergent action was necessary.

CENTRE OF GRAVITY—S. AFRICA.

Proceeding, Sir D. Sarvadhikari said: "I, therefore, allowed my own individual points of view and interest to give way to far bigger points of view in our people's interests and am immediately proceeding on this Commission. It must be recognised that the centre of gravity with regard to this all important question is not in India nor in England. But, it is purely and absolutely in South Africa. The whole question has to be threshed out in all its bearings and details there with the assistance of the Indian people there. I should have much liked, indeed, to have an opportunity of meeting the South African deputation that is arriving here on Saturday, but having regard to the exigencies of the situation I cannot lag behind. All facts and points of view that the South African deputation will succeed in laying before the public or the Government, none of whom lack in real sympathy for them and both of whom feel as strongly as possible, will be helpful as details and concrete instances of grievances in support of any action that the Government of India and the British Government will feel at liberty to take later on. The Government and the people of India are entirely at one so far as the main objective of the South African Deputation is concerned and both the people and the Government are alike anxious to find out the ways and means for honourable and satisfactory settlement of the question and for the betterment of the condition of our long suffering fellow-countrymen in South Africa. The nation's prestige, dignity and self-respect alike demand effective action. I should be much interested to get any facts and arguments that the South African deputation may furnish on their arrival cabled or mailed to me to Mombasa or Durban.

Concluding, Sir Sarvadhikari said: "Lordo Reading is taking as strong and firm a stand as is possible and I am strongly convinced that when his successor arrives he will do the same. The Rt. Hon. Wood has studied the question in the Colonial Office as Under-Secretary. Then he gave ample indication of his pro-Indian inclinations on this question and I have no doubt before leaving the Viceroy-elect will have sufficiently impressed upon the Government the need of having his hands strengthened in the matter.

OPPORTUNITY OF STUDY.

Incidentally I shall have opportunity of studying Agricultural and Educational questions in which I have been always interested.

I have been trying to get all possible points of view about the questions at issue, in Calcutta and Delhi. For the last three days I have been interviewing or communicating with leaders of all shades of opinion with people like Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Natarajan, Mr. Sethna, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas. I have also received communications from Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Srinivas Sastri and Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao. I have received assistance from men like Sir Henry Strakosh (Member of the Currency Commission) who knows India well. I have done all I could to get into touch with all points of view and be as well grounded in facts and details. And I am proceeding on a very difficult and delicate task upon the efforts to perform which with some degree of success, may divine blessing rest.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

The South African Indian Congress Deputation consisting of twelve persons will arrive in Bombay per s.s. "Khaidala" from South Africa.—(A. P.)

EMPIRE EXHIBITION SCANDAL.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The defence of the Empire Exhibition authorities against the allegations of waste of money is outlined by the "Morning Post" which says that obviously liability is largely due to the enormous cost of construction. Before Lord Stevenson and his staff took over their duties the exhibition was committed by contract to the item of expenditure such as half a million sterling in the stadium which could have been built or not much over £100,000. High officials of the Exhibition who resigned as a protest against the alleged mismanagement expressed the opinion that the financial failure was due to insufficient publicity and the railway companies' opposition to a comprehensive half-crown fare.—Reuter's Special.

(Continued from column 6).

Sir Francis Younghusband and Sir Denison Ross, Director of the School of Oriental Studies.

Professor Herzfeld, who has just returned from Persia, related how he had discovered by inscriptions never before seen by modern explorers that the whole of North-West India was under Persian rule in the Third Century after Christ.

M. Pelliot supplies the next chapter in this reconstructive history by proving from his own discoveries how India later influenced the whole of China. During one of his excavations, nearly sixteen years ago, he discovered scrolls of manuscripts hidden in grotto.

"This rich find proved disappointing at first", he told a "Morning Post" representative yesterday, "because there were at least three languages used which were never before known to man.

"I have spent the following years with my staff poring over the hidden meaning. I have worked at the University in Paris and at the British Museum, and at last we are deciphering the words and giving new life to these long-forgotten tongues."

These labours reveal the second part of India's early history. Thus, within a few days, a German and a French professor have been able to reconstruct many hundred years of Eastern history which had previously been a closed book.

Professor Pelliot had intended to return to Paris to-day. Sir Denison Ross, however, pressed him last night to remain in London a day longer to hear Professor Herzfeld's lecture at the School of Oriental Studies in order that further notes might be compared.

In conversation with a "Morning Post" representative last night, Professor Herzfeld said: "M. Pelliot supplies the second missing link in the all important early history of India. I am overjoyed to have this opportunity of hearing him."

NEW LIGHT ON INDIA'S HISTORY

DISCOVERIES IN PERSIA

KING ARDASHIRE'S FAIRYTALE PALACE.

Important discoveries in Persia have been made by Professor Ernst Herzfeld, the great authority on Babylonia, who reached London on Nov. 17th from Persia and lectured in the evening to the Royal Asiatic Society.

"I have discovered statements written in the Third Century after Christ on walls of solid marble which will entirely change our knowledge of the history of India", said Professor Herzfeld, in an interview with a "Morning Post" representative. "The early history of what is now called India has always been shrouded in mystery. The discoveries I have made will now give us certain facts to work on.

"A number of statements never before seen by moderu explorers prove that the whole of the North-West of the India of to day was a vast province of the Persian Empire in the Third Century A. D. This province was governed by Persian officials. The writings are incised with a sharp instrument on the marble, and I have brought back photographs of them.

"The writings are in the old Pahlavi language and wonderfully full of human interest. For instance, one of the officials writes: 'I took a meal here in the year 321 A. D. on my way to India.'

"Many statements run in this manner: Such and such a man, the son of such and such a man was to-day appointed King, Governor of Sakastan, and Minister of Ministers of India, Sakosk, and Tokharisten.'

"Sakastan means the whole old Empire of the Saka, who occupied S.E. Persia and a great part of India. Tokharisten is the land N. E. of Hindukush.

"I am thus able to prove," added Professor Herzfeld, "that the whole of No. W. India, including the Sind and the Punjab, was once under Persian rule. The boundary line would have passed close to Delhi."

Professor Herzfeld also discovered great castles, bridges, and palaces never before seen or recorded in modern history.

FAIRYTALE PALACE

"The most romantic of these proved to belong to the first Sassanian king, Ardashir, whose Grand Vizier has become one of the most famous characters in history. No trace of the King himself had ever been found before, and this discovery supplies a missing link in history. His palace, the well preserved ruins of which are now adorned by tulips and almond trees can be reconstructed, and is like a fairytale palace.

A little way away, Professor Herzfeld discovered a wonderful bridge built by the Grand Vizier. It bears the inscription: "This bridge was built by Apason, the Grand Vizier, for his own soul and by his own means."

Almost as remarkable as the discovery of the palace is a great picture of a tournament, depicting with astonishing clearness King Ardashir killing his enemies.

Professor Herzfeld was to give his first public lecture on his discoveries at the School of Oriental Studies on 20th Nov.

ANOTHER LINK FOUND

"Morning Post", wrote on Nov. 19th as follows:—A sequel to Professor Ernst Herzfeld's important discoveries in Persia, which were described in the "Morning Post" yesterday, took place last night, when Professor Paul Pelliot, one of the greatest living authorities on Central Asia, met him at a dinner given by the India Society. They were introduced to each other by

(Continued in Column 5.)

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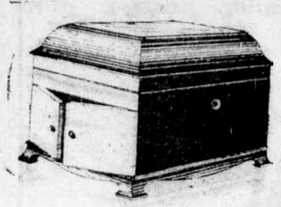

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INJUSTICE IN THE G. I. P.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my last letter I had given two instances of the kind of injustice done to the Indian staff of the G. I. P. Ry. Company I mean to show to-day the cause of the injustice—a cause which cannot be removed by human beings as it is bestowed by Nature, viz., colour-distinction—by the following concrete examples.

An Indian ticket-collector, who generally starts in the 'B' grade, and for whom 'A' grade is beyond reach even in his droams, starts on Rs. 30 and reaches a maximum of 50, almost on the eve of retirement. But the 'A' grade, which is especially created for Europeans and Anglo-Indians begins with Rs. 60 and reaches a maximum of 90 in about five years, with the same duty and the same responsibility. In the B. B. and C. I. Railway, there is only one grade for both the nationalities. Similar is the case with Guards, and station master of the G. I. P. Ry. the difference between the salaries of the two being even greater.

Again, the Locomotive and C. and W. Staff are paid on the 'hour scale' system. But other members of the Traffic Staff working as guards, brakesmen, station masters, cabinmen, etc., have no such advantage of overtime.

A third instance of almost a similar type is that ofo the shuttle drivers. The duty of these almost illiterate persons is the most imporoiant and responsible on the Railways. Being illiterate these people are swindled even by a porter, the consequences of which lie on their shoulders. These people are being promised for the last three years an increase, but to no effect nor do they get redress of the injustice. Similar is the case with Shuttle guards who start on Rs. 35.

Last but least is the Stax Council, which has almost resulte d in failure in the B. B. and C. I. Rly. This council consists of seven Europeans and two Indians, on the Kalyan Division and one can easily imagine what benefits Indians can expect from it.

These are a few instances out of hundreds that may be pointed out, of the injustice which is being done to the Indian staff of the G. I. P. Ry. Co.—Yours, etc.

MORESHWAR NARAYAN OKE.

"COUNSEL OF DESPAIR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The leading article headed 'Counsel of Dispair" in the "Chronicle" of the 7th instant makes somewhat painful reading. To say that Hindu Sangathan is antagonistic to the sister communioties and that the movement is wrong on principle, is, I submit, to misunderstand the implications of the movement altogether Lala Lajpatrai defined Sangathan as "organisation", knitting of one part of the composite whole to the other. What is objectionable in that? One of the declared objects to the Maha Sabha is to take steps to promote good feelings between Hindus and other communities—a second object is to take steps to promote the interests of the entire Indian community. Both these objects are surely unimpeachable and are what you would yourself desire to see accomplished. But how can there be cohesion between e.g. wax and iron? The Hindu community at present is sadly disorganised, and is torn with internal dissensions. As Lala Lajpatrai observed, "The Hindus of to-day are inefficient, lacking in courage, lacking in enterprise, lacking in the zests for life, lacking in enthusiasm, lacking in solidarity scattered units of a once great race. The great feature of present-day Hindu life is passivity. "Let it be so," sums up all their psychology, individual and social. Active effort to change the conditions of life, to change the current of their tendencies, to be masters of their fate, to grapple with difficulties that hamper their progress and solidarity, is wanting. They have got into the habit of taking things lying down." The third object of the Maha Sabha therefore is to promote greater union and solidarity among all sections of the Hindu community and to unite them more closely as parts of one organic whole. It is only when the Hindu community is organised, like the wheels of a clock, that it will be able to take its proper place in the making of Indian Nationhood.

The Hindu Sabha is in fact the negation of communalism. It is worked in the right spirit. It has taken upon itself to form the Hindus in an organic whole, so that the Hindu community may become a unit and qualified unit and stand shoulder to shoulder with the other units in the field of battle. Within the Maha Sabha, politics are strictly tabooed.—Yours, etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

China Bag,

Girgaum Back Road.

CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING IN PUNJAB.

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

The Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) has been considering the question of clerical and commercial education and is of opinion that these important problems should be reviewed in the light of future demands and developments. A committee has therefore been constituted with fifteen members under the chairmanship of the Education Minister, and the Registrar of Departmental Examinations as Secretary. The committee will review the existing provision made for clerical training and report on its expansion and improvement and will also consider whether there is demand for more advanced training in the subjects relating to commerce.—A. P.

BRAHMIN-NON-BRAHMIN CONTROVERSY.

A SOLUTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his opening speech at the Hindu Mahasabha, as reported in your journal this morning, Mr. M. R. Jayakar has referred to a resolution moved by Mr. Bhopatker, M.L.C., before a Brahmin conference recently held at Wai. Mr. Jayakar describes it as "a momentous resolution," and a "portent, which unfortunately has not obtained in the country the attention which it deserved."

May I point out to Mr. Jayakar that he is misinformed on this subject? I have read the proceedings of this conference in the vernacular press and have confirmed them by consulting some of those who were present at the conference. The facts appear to be that Mr. Bhopatker made an infructuous and perhaps, make-believe attempt to move it before the subjects-committee, but it was summararily ruled out of order by the President on the specious plea that it was outside the purview of the conference, which was called only for the consolidation of the Brahmin community alone. Mr. Jayakar is, therefore, grossly inaccurate in stating that "one such portent is to be found in the "speech" of my friend Mr. Bhopatker who courageously put before the Brahmin Conference at Wai an important resolution," and "moved and very nearly carried it." As a matter of fact, this much-advertised resolution was never moved before the Conference, there was no speech in support of it, nor was it "very nearly carried."

I hasten to make this correction in the hope that Mr. Bhopatker and his friends in Poona, will start an agitation on the lines of the resolution at once. I am sure, Mr Jayakar will give it his entire support.

May I, in this connection, bring to the notice of Mr. Bhopatker and his friends an excellent suggestion made by Lala Lajpat Rai in his presidential address of the Hindu Mahasabha, which promises to be a substantial step towards the mitigation of the Brahmin-Non-Brahmin controversy now unfortunately raging in the Deccan.

Lala Lajpat Rai says:—"All the Dwijas (the three regenerate classes of the Hindus) whether Brahmins or non-Brahmins are entitled to wear the "Yajnopavita (the sacred thread) perform yajna (sacrifices) and study the Vedas. All of them are entitled to the "Gayatri". In the southern and western Presidencies, however, yajnopavita, Gayatri and the Vedas are denied to all non-Brahmins. Under the circumstances it is easy for the Hindus of the south and the west to fall back on the ancient custom and admit, at least, those non-Brahmins who are Dwijas by occupation, as laid down in the Dharm Sastras and other ancient books on Hindu Law and ritual to the rights of yajnopavita and yajna. The Brahmins of the south and the west can thus destroy the movement for the separate political existence of the non-Brahmins by broadening the basis of their Brahminism and admitting into its fold all those non-Brahmins who are no long do the work of the Shudras. Brahminism will, thus, become synonymous with Hinduism."

I find that Mr. Bhopatker also endorses the principle of this suggestion in the fourth clause of his resolution which states that "Every Hindu has a right to perform ceremonies according to Vedic ritual." In supporting this suggestion, Mr. Jayakar refers to the "controversies which raged in Kolhapur some years ago." May I also refer to similar incidents at Baroda? I endeavoured to secure the support of the Hindu Mahasabha, to this principle, but as Mr. R. P. Karandiker of Satara opposed it, I allowed my main proposal to be modified by dropping it. May I now request Mr. Bhopatker and his friends in Poona to start an agitation for this purpose, without any delay? I hope, Mr. N. C. Kelkar will also agitate for its acceptance in the "Kesari" and exercise his influence with the priestly class amongst the Deccani Brahmins to translate it into practice.—Yours, etc.,

D. G. DALVI.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

CAWNPORE KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee has issued the following programme of the ensuing Khilafat Conference Cawnpore:—

The meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee will be held on 23rd inst. at Cawnpore, the session of the Khilafat Conference on the 24th and 25th. All members of the Central Khilafat Committee delegates and visitors etc., should reach Cawnpore by 22nd. Tents have been erected for residence at the rate of Rs. 4 for the whole session. Mess and residence arrangements have also been made in the Civil and Military Hotel. For particulars correspondence should be made with Saiyed Zakir Ali, Office of the Reception Committee, All-India Khilafat Conference, Cawnpore.—A. P.

BOMBAY SWARAJ PARTY.

To The "Editor of The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some time ago an announcement appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" and other papers to the effect that the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party was going to enlist new members for purposes of the next general election and that the register of members was to be kept open up to the 3rd of December 1925 at the office of the Party. I was anxious that the Swaraj Party in Bombay should have a large roll of members, and with a few friends I was endeavouring to induce many persons to join the Party.

Some time ago I wrote to the Secretary of the Party asking him to send me 200 blank forms of membership. The Secretary wrote back saying that he was writing under the instructions of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the Acting President of the Party, to the effect that 200 forms could not be supplied at once but that only 50 forms could be supplied at a time and after these were filled in and returned others would be supplied in lots of 50. I suspected from the very beginning that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta would be obstructive in this matter, and so I took extra precautions and collected about 500 forms, and with the subscriptions in respect of the same I personally went to the office of the Party twice on the last day, viz., the 3rd of December, and tendered these forms with the subscriptions. As the Vice-President of the Party and with the view of preventing fraudulent enlistment of members. I asked for the register at 6.15 p.m. immediately after the closing of the office hours, and wanted to checkk how many members had been enlisted. To my surprise none of the important documents were at the office as they should have been—neither the register of members nor the file of application forms nor the receipt books, and it was impossible to check how many members had been enlisted up to that time. On inquiring of the Assistant Secretary he made the statement to me in writing that all these important books and other documents had been taken away by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the morning of that day to his own house. The Assistant Secretary further stated to me that up to that morning only about 50 or 60 forms had been received at the office in addition to the 474 which I had tendered. Suspecting foul play I called on Mr. Jamnadas Mehta about 12 o'clock midnight a few minutes before the 3rd December ended, with Mr. Mandlik, the editor of the "Lokmanya" and Dr. Athavle, the Secretary of the Bombay National Union. Mr. Jamnadas admitted that he had taken away the books and other documents from the office and further stated that all these books and other documents were not with him but he had parted with their custody to another member of the Executive Committee. I protested that it was very irregular as it left a loophole to interested persons to make enlistments after the time mentioned in the announcement was closed. I told Mr. Jamnadas that I wanted to find out how many members had been registered up to the end of the hour mentioned in the announcement and to inspect the register, forms and the receipt books for that purpose. He declined to give me the opportunity to do so, and when I asked him to telephone to the member in whose custody the books had been given and have the books and other documents back or in the alternative to ascertain how many members had been registered up to that time, he even refused to telephone and have the books back for my inspection or obtain the information I wanted. I told him that as the Vice-President I wanted to countersign the register along with him as the Acting President with a view to prevent fraudulent enlistment of members after the appointed time. He refused to give me any facility in the matter and would not even admit my right as the Vice-President to look into the register and sign the same with the view of preventing fraud. I cannot understand why Mr. Jamnadas should have removed the books from the Secretary's office to his own house and further should have parted custody of the same into the hands of strangers, thereby making it possible to have the enlistment continue clandestinely after the office hours.

From the above it is clear to my mind that Mr. Jamnadas's desire is to resort to all improper and underhand means for the purpose of securing his ascendancy in the Party.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. VELKAR, M.L.C.,
Vice-President,
Bombay Branch Swaraj Party.

473, Girgaum,
December 5.

MR. GOSWAMI IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

Mr. Goswami, M.L.A., arrived here today. He will adress a public meeting tomorrow on the "Work Before Us" and will unveil a bust of the late Mr. C. R. Das at the Swadesamitran office, Roypettah. A dinner was given this evening by Mr. A. Ranganswami Iyengar, M.L.A. at the Cosmopolitan Club in his honour.—A. P.

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ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY DEPUTATION.

INDORE MAHARAJA DONATES RS. 15,000.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec. 3.

The Aligarh Muslim University deputation consisting of Professors Hadi Hasan and Abdul Jalil reached Indore on Nov. 29. They called upon the hon. Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, Agent to the Governor-General, and an old sympathiser of the Aligarh movement. The deputation called upon Vaziruddowla Bahadur Narsingh Rao, prime minister of the State, who showed a keen interest in the mission of the deputation and promised to lay before His Highness the Maharajah Holkar their earnest and humble wishes for the grant of an interview. His Highness, in spite of the great grief and sorrow due to the sudden and sad death of his dear young daughter, was graciously pleased to receive the deputation at 5 in the evening on December 2.

Professors Hadi Hasan and Abdul Jalil were presented to His Highness. After the presentation of Nazars the deputation on behalf of the Aligarh Muslim University offered their sincere condolences on His Highness's very sad bereavement. With His Highness's permission, the address was then read out which amongst other things narrated the kindness and perfect equality with which His Highness had treated all his subjects since he took the reins of government in his hands—a fact fully known and admired throughout the country. It concluded with a request to His Highness to condescend to attend the jubilee ceremony. His Highness in his reply appreciated the good services rendered to the country by the Aligarh University and said that the very sad bereavement sustained by the sudden death of his dear daughter prevented him from going to Aligarh. The deputation feel highly grateful for the great interest His Highness showed in the mission of the deputation, and for the extreme politeness and patience with which His Highness received the deputation. His Highness was much pleased to hear from the deputation of the good work done in the class-room and on the play ground by the Hindu and Mahomedan students who had gone to Aligarh for education and training from his state during the last several years. This special patronage of His Highness to Aligarh by sending promising youths from his dominions with grants of adequate scholarships has always been very much appreciated and it clearly shows His Highness's broad-mindedness and the keen interest he takes in the training of deserving students in his dominions. By showing practical sympathy to the Aligarh movement His Highness has particularly laid the Mahomedan community under a deep debt of gratitude.

The deputation was later informed by the prime minister that His Highness was pleased to offer a donation of Rs. 15,000 to the Aligarh Muslim University. His Highness was also pleased to honour Professors Hadi Hasan and Abdul Jalil with beautiful and costly "Khilats."

The deputation will leave to-morrow for Jaora, Kathiawar, Bombay and Palanpore.

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STATIONARY CONDITIONS.

RESULTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The annual administration report of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the year 1924-25 has been issued. The salient features of the report are summarised by the Municipal Commissioner in his following remarks:—

"The total number of schools at the close of the year was 337 including 44 night schools. 2 new schools were opened and 3 private schools taken over from their former proprietors while one school was amalgamated with another. The total number of pupils was 37,816 against 39,987 in the previous year. The number of teachers was 1,707 against 1,639 and that of special teachers, 137 against 133. The total expenditure amounted to Rs 23,46,350 against Rs. 24,38,974 in the previous year, showing a net saving of Rs. 92,624. The number of schools to which grants-in-aid were given was 155 against 153 in the previous year and the total amount of grants-in-aid sanctioned for payment amounted to Rs. 1,51,112 against Rs. 1,56,987 in the preceding year. The chief point of interest during the year was the sanction given by Government to the scheme for the introduction of Free and Compulsory Education in F and G wards. The question of the Government grant for compulsory education was under consideration at the close of the year. The arrangements for the Medical Inspection of children were continued during the year and suggestions for the improvement of the existing system have been placed before the Corporation."

BOY SCOUTS.

The report says an important step in a new direction was taken by the Committee during the year, by training a batch of 32 teachers in the Boy Scouts System with the intention of introducing the system on a large scale in the Municipal Schools. It is true that there were three Corps already existing, but those had been started only as an experimental measure. With a view to extend the benefits of the system to all intending pupils in the Municipal Schools the Committee in consultation with Mr. A. C. Miller, Provincial Secretary Boy Scouts Council, Poona, have drawn up a scheme for the formation of 32 corps at the start and have trained the requisite number of Scout Masters.

The Committee had upto this time contented themselves by restricting their sphere to Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu Schools, only. This year, however, they took over two private Tamil Schools at Dharavi and so opened the way for progress along a new avenue.

Another function of quite a novel nature was taken up by the Committee, during the year in providing for the opening of six Free Reading Rooms in different parts of the City for the use of the general public and one Library at Girgaum Back Road exclusively for the use of ladies.

The Committee are trying to keep pace with the recent developments in the methods of education and have purchased a school cinema and other apparatus for the use of their schools.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The financial position of the Committee throughout the year and at the close has been most satisfactory. The opening and closing balances for the year were respectively Rs. 19,956-13-6 and Rs. 2,04,858-12-9. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 23,46,350-4-11 and the total receipts were Rs. 25,31,252-4-2, the Municipal Grant alone being Rs. 24,26,090. The corresponding figures for the year 1923-24 were (i) total expenditure Rs. 24,38,974, (ii) Total receipts—Rs. 24,46,447 and (iii) Municipal Grant Rs. 23,91,400.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

For some years past the Committee have followed the policy of assessing grants to private schools more and more liberally with the intention of encouraging the growth of such schools. The total amount of grants assessed by the Committee as for the year 1924-25 was Rs. 1,54,217 as compared with Rs. 1,42,081 for the previous year.

SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

The total number of Municipal schools at the end of the year was 337 and that of Aided Schools was 155. The Aided Schools include an Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb conducted by Prof. H. A. Date, which is perhaps the only institution of its kind in Bombay and therefore receives a liberal grant of Rs. 1,800 from the Schools Committee. It also gets a grant from Government.

The Municipal Schools include in their number 25 schools called Nirashrit Schools which are specially meant for pupils of the Depressed Classes. No fees are charged in these schools. The total number of pupils of the Depressed Classes in the Bombay Municipal Schools at the close of the year was 2,845, of which 2,465 were boys and the rest girls.

There was a large number of freeships and scholarships awarded to poor students as usual. The percentage of freeship varied from 15 per cent to 50 per cent. according to the locality. The average came to 40 per cent. There was no case of any poor deserving pupil being refused a freeship. The amount spent on scholarships during the year was Rs. 3,592 These scholarships were mostly given to clever pupils of the Depressed Classes and to girls studying in the higher standards. The rate of scholarships varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 month. Besides this some scholarships are awarded by Government also to pupils of our schools.

There was a great diversity of opinions in the minds of the public as well of the teachers on the question of the necessity of the special teachers and the Committee after considering the question thoroughly in all its aspects came to the conclusion that the special teachers in certain subjects were necessary. They however have laid down certain rules as to their recruitment, the most important being that trained teachers in the department be given preference for Special Teachers' posts and that only ladies be appointed for teaching drill in Girls' Schools.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The total number of pupils examined by the Medical Inspectors with their assistants during the year under report was 21,764 in 271 schools. Out of these, 15,307 were boys and the remaining 6,457 girls. 13,716 were fresh pupils, i.e., pupils who were examined for the first time, including 4,040 girls and the rest 8,048 including 2,417 girls were old pupils, who were re-examined in the year under report having been noted for some disease in the previous year. The Committee make the following observations on the results of the inspection.

1. Urdu parents take comparatively less interest in their children.
2. The parents of Marathi boys take comparatively more interest in sending replies and getting their children treated privately.
3. The Gujarati and Urdu boys express their desire to avail themselves more than Marathi boys, of the Charitable dispensaries.

The following are the percentages of the various diseases from which boys and girls were suffering in the year under report:—

1. Malnutrition 30.7 per cent.
2. Teeth 30.45 per cent.
3. Throat 9.13 per cent.
4. Nose 7.13 per cent
5. Eye 19.25 per cent
6. Vision 5.4 per cent.
7. Lymphatic glands 6.25 per cent.
8. Heart and Blood 1.13 per cent.
9. Lungs 7.55 per cent.
10. Skin 3.9 per cent.
11. Spleen (enlarged) 8.35 per cent.
12. Rickets 1.9 per cent.
13. Tuberculosis (suspected) 1.25 per cent.

From the above we see clearly that a very large percentage is claimed by cases of decayed teeth, malnutrition and conjunctivities.

Dr. Gulbai in her report observes as follows:—"It is highly essential that a few charitable institutions or "School Clinics" should be established in some of the important centres of Bombay for Municipal School children for treatment of special diseases of ear, nose, throat, eyss, etc.; such procedure would greatly facilitate the work of Medical Inspection and would help to bring about much more satisfactory results as regards the health and well-being of the children.

As regards the diseases of the eyes and cases of defective vision, seen in a large percentage of children, very good results can be anticipated if a travelling Opthalmic Surgeon is appointed.

Diseases of the nose were found in about 9 per cent. of the children. Re-examination was taken of 240 children out of whom 187 were found to be in the same condition as before. 50 were better and 5 were worse. In some cases the defects were found to such a great extent as to cause obstruction to breathing. Surgical treatment was essential for such cases but it was not resorted to partly on account of the ignorance and unwillingness on the part of the parents and partly on account of the lack of special charitable institutions for the treatment of such diseases, viz., those of the ear, nose and throat."

The total number of teachers in the schools were as under:—

Marathi:—608 (males), 255 (females); Gujarati 231 (males), 140 (females); Urdu: 333 (males), 133 (females), Tamil: 5 (males). Total: 1177 (males), 528 (females). Grand Total:—1705.

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AHMEDABAD LETTER.

GANDHIJI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 5.

While on the one hand Gandhiji is fasting for seven days for some irregularity in the Ashram and the fast has not yet ended—it will end to-morrow—on the other he has begun to write for the "Navjivan", his vernacular weekly, his autobiography. The first instalment of it has appeared in the issue of yesterday's date by way of a preliminary, and he draws therein a general outline as to what the book will be like. He says that he had undertaken this work four or five years back at the request of some intimate friends, but that he could not proceed with it owing to pressure of work. Then he intended to finish it during his incarceration in jail, but his premature release came in the way and the work had to be left where it was. Now, however, that he has again taken it in hand, he wants to make it clear that it is no enumeration of mere life's events that he aims at. On the contrary, he wants to make it a vivid picture of the experiments in truth that he has tried during his life and has even named the book "Experiments in Truth". "My one aim in life" says Gandhiji, "the aim to realise which I have been putting forth my best efforts for the last thirty years and which has given me what little power I possess is that of self-realisation" and as an account of the various efforts made in this line are likely to be of use to others he proposes to incorporate them in this autobiography.

CO-OPERATION AND EXCHANGE

One of the most important points in R. S. Dadubhai Desai's presidential address to the Ahmedabad District Co-operative Conference was that the Exchange and Currency policy of the Government of India was adversely affecting the progress of co-operation as a movement directly concerned with the welfare of the producing public and that as such it was the duty of the Co-operative Societies to carry on an intensive agitation against the same. The point, though now, is perfectly sound and it is a pity that it was not incorporated in a resolution of the Conference.

The city cleansing programme undertaken by some of the Municipal Councillors has resulted so far in the cleansing of 450 poles and the removal of 35000 maunds of 'Katchra' from the same. To ensure the level of cleanliness rached by this effort being generally maintained, the Municipality is contemplating the creation of a special batch of sweepers which will periodically sweep with special care the different city localities by turns and thus supplement the work of the ordinary sweepers.

TOWN DEVELOPMENT AND BETTERMENT TAX

In connection with the resolutions of the local Sanitary Conference held in 1924 and a copy of which was forwarded to the Government of Bombay, the Collector has been directed to in form the Sanitary Association which had organised the Conference that while the practice of levying a betterment tax was common and could not be changed Government liked the suggestion of spreading the recovery of it over a number of years going up to twenty. The present practice is to cover it over five years but whenever the Government would grant Town-Planning Loans to Municipalities in future it would make it a condition to spread the recovery of the Betterment Tax over a period extending upto twenty years, as suggested by the Conference.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Bengal.—Week ending 2nd December 1925. Light to moderate rain fell in East Bengal and condition and prospects of standing crops are favourable. Harvesting of winter paddy is proceeding and sowing of spring crops are much advanced.

United Provinces:—Rohilkhand Circle.—Week ending 28th November 1925.—Weather remained clear as in last week but with west cold and dry winds. Sugar cane crushing and gur making are in progress. Irrigation of rabi crops and preparations of fields for the next sugar cane crops are going on.

Assam, 7th December 1925.—Weather is generally favourable for standing crops, dry weather cultivation and harvesting of winter crops.

Central Provinces.—Week ending 30th November 1925.

The weather has been generally clear and cool with little rain in parts of Nagpur and Bilaspur districts. Recent rain caused slight damage to heavy rice in Seoni and cotton, jurar and tur in parts of Chhindwara and Nagpur districts. Harvesting and threshing of rice, picking of cotton and cutting of juar are in progress. Sowing of rabi crops is nearing completion and germination is satisfactory. Standing crops are thiving well. Condition of cattle is generally good except for disease in a sporadic form in parts of 11 districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. 4070 cotton carts arrived in the Nagpur market and the price varied from Rs. 126 to Rs. 132 per khandi of 734 lbs. Prices of food grains remained generally steady.

Feudatory States.—Reaping of dhan is in progress and sowing of rabi is approaching completion.—A. P.

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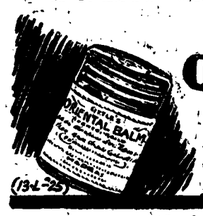

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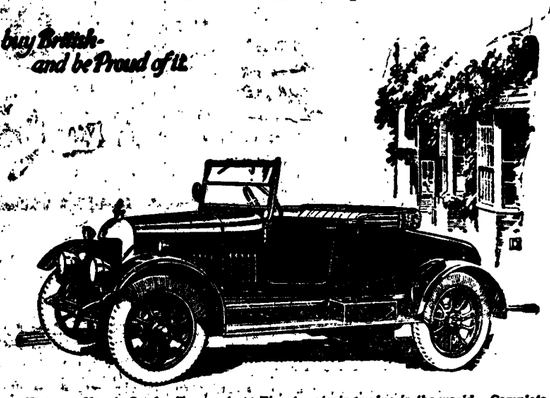

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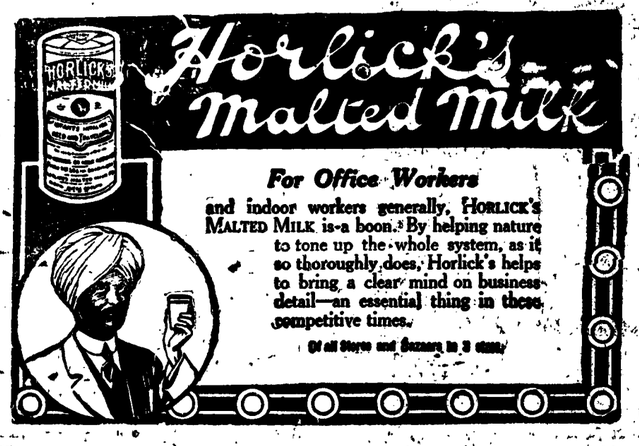
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